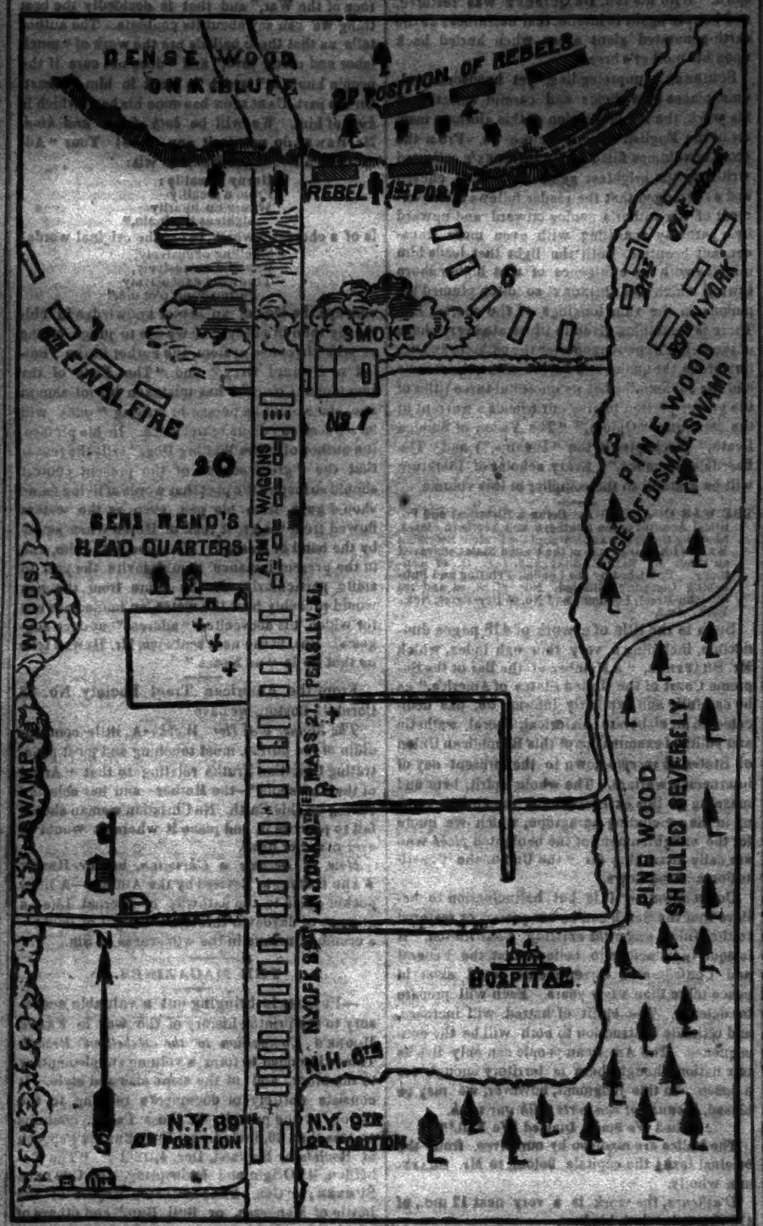
# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

### Plan of the Battle-Field—Analysis of the Various Movements—The Final Encounter and Defeat of the Rebels.




The following official report of the battle of Camden, or South Mills, fought on the 19th of April, has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 20, 1862.

*Capt. Louis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, I proceeded from Newbern with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to Roanoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire. We proceeded directly to Elizabeth City and commenced disembarking on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east side. By 3 P. M. Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Col. HAWKINS to proceed at once with his brigade toward South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by their vessels getting aground at the mouth of the river. They came up at daylight, and were landed by 7 A. M. I proceeded directly toward South Mills, and about twelve miles out met Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, who, it seems, lost his way, either by the treachery or incompetency of his guide, he having marched some few miles out of his way. As his men were very much jaded by the long march, I ordered them to follow the Second Brigade, proceeding about four miles further to within a mile and a half of South Mills. The rebels opened upon us with artillery, before my advanced guard discovered them. I immediately reconnoitered their position, and found that they were posted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their infantry in ditches and their artillery commanding all the direct approaches, and their rear protected by a dense forest. I ordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania immediately to file to the right, and pass over to the edge of the woods, to turn their left. I also ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts to pursue the same course; and when Col. HAWKINS came up with his brigade, I sent him with the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York to their support. The Sixth New-Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four pieces of artillery. Owing to the excessive fatigue of the men, they could not reach their position for some time. In the meantime, the enemy kept up a brisk artillery fire which was gallantly responded to by our small pieces under charge of Col. HOWARD, of the Coast Guard, who, during the entire engagement, displayed most conspicuous gallantry, and rendered very efficient service both during the action and upon the return—he bringing up the rear. As soon as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts had succeeded in turning their left, they opened a brisk musketry fire, and, about the same time, the Ninth New-York, also coming in range, and being too eager to engage, unfortunately charged upon the enemy's artillery. It was a most gallant charge, but they were exposed to a most deadly fire of grape and musketry, and were forced to retire, but rallied immediately upon the Eighty-ninth New-York. I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the Twenty-first Massachusetts. In the meantime the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who now had withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to retreat in good order. The Sixth New-Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within almost 200 yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle, until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to camp, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside Expedition was marching upon Norfolk. Owing to a want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our most severely wounded men. Assistant Surgeon WARREN was left with the men. I send a dog or two the next day to ask that they might be removed to camp. Commander RENSHAW kindly volunteered to attend to it. We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen. Most of them belonged to the Third Georgia Regiment. The Ninth New-York suffered quite severely, owing to their premature charge. Our total loss is 35, some 50 belonging to that regiment. The officers and men of the seven regiments all behaved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular attention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few if any stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 40 miles, and the others 25, and fought a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours, I think that the Commanding-General has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to Commander HOWARD, and the officers and men under him, for their cheering energy in disembarking and refreshing my command; and, also, to Lieut. PERRIN for the gallant manner in which he assisted us, by proceeding up the river, and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks. Col. HAWKINS, commanding the first brigade, and Lieut.-Col. BUTS commanding the second brigade, displayed great coolness, and did also the regimental commanders, Lieut.-Col. CLARK commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Maj. SCHALL the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. KENEALY the Ninth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN the Sixth New-Hampshire. Capt. FERRERO, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied me as a volunteer Aid, and rendered efficient and gallant service; also Capt. KITCHEN, A. C. S., and Lieuts. GESNER and BRAND of the Signal Corps. My own aids, Lieuts. RENO and MORRIS, behaved with their usual gallantry. As soon as the brigade and regimental reports are furnished, I will forward them together with a complete list of the killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, but they succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded. Several, however, were left on the field, one of whom was a Captain of the Third Georgia Regiment. The color bearer of the Third Georgia Regiment was shot down by the Twenty-first Massachusetts while waving defiantly his traitorous flag. The enemy had from six to ten pieces of artillery, and from 1,000 to 2,000 men. We approached to within thirty miles of Norfolk, and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments (the Third Georgia) produced considerable panic at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
J. L. RENO,
Brigadier-General Commanding Second Division.

## THE PRESS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

### Some Notices of the Journals, their Editors and Proprietors.

As the magnitude and continuance of the rebellion have been greatly dependent upon the misrepresentations of the Southern papers, an inside view of the Press of New-Orleans has an especial interest at this moment. There are now six daily papers that have weathered the storm of the rebellion; there were still other dailies and several weeklies at the beginning of the war, but they were early swept away by the commercial disasters that overwhelmed the Crescent City. The excitements of the times, however, have had the local effect of increasing the daily circulation of the living representatives; but, save in this single and unimportant particular, their substantial interests have suffered, and probably, with one or two exceptions, they are kept from sinking because the publishers have capital at their command independent of their newspaper receipts. The price of a single paper in the streets since the war began has been an omnibus or car ticket, silver having early disappeared. These tickets are in turn bought from the newspaper offices by small grocers and hucksters, to enable them to make change. It should perhaps be stated, in this connection, that the scarcity of printing paper has not been felt in New-Orleans as much as in other parts of secessia—the combined wealth and enterprise of the publishers having been equal to the establishment of a paper-mill.

The *Picayune* has been in existence a quarter of a century; its title is derived from the crude name for a five-cent piece. Of the original proprietors, Mr. HOLBROOK alone remains. F. A. LUMSDEN lost his life in the *Lady Night* disaster, on Lake Michigan. G. W. KENDALL is wealthy, and many years ago commenced the life, on a large scale, of a sheep-raiser, upon the rich plains of Western Texas. If at all zealous in the cause of secession, HOLBROOK, who is a New-England man, has been of the undemonstrative kind. He is the censor of the paper's columns, and every article has to pass through his hands; though it is said he never writes a line, he is emphatically the business man. The chief editor, S. F. WILSON, also a proprietor, is a New-Englander by birth, but he has been very many years a resident of the South. His style of writing is, on the whole, correct and dignified; he is much given to compilations of facts and encyclopædia information. Upon the subject of the rebellion, he has come up to the required standard of misrepresentation; he gave, however, a weak support to secession until he deemed it an accomplished fact, and even then he gave evidence of but little enthusiasm until spurred on by the malicious insinuations of the *Delta*. Before the war, the paper, under WILSON'S management, had always been remarkable for its neutrality upon all questions of local or general excitement. He has served several sessions in the Louisiana Legislature, and was noted for his facts and figures. Although near fifty-four, he has resisted the smiles of the sex, and he has remained a bachelor; and though suffering from some twinges of the gout, is still an active participant in the fashionable hops of the St. Charles.

Another editor of the *Picayune* is J. F. OTEY, a Bostonian by birth, and formerly of the New-York Press. He had charge of the literary department, which meant mainly the theatricals, and whatever it might mean, amounted to little beyond writing puffs. OTEY is a *bon vivant*, or desired to be thought so, for he is always conspicuous in his dissipations. He figured largely, until the rebellion commenced, at the New-England dinner. He was the orator at the delivery of a flag to the Montgomery Guards of New-Orleans on the departure for the "seat of war," and displayed his newborn zeal as a rebel, by counseling the newly-made soldiers "to drive back the rascally invaders of the Southern soil." His enthusiasm for New-England dinners, however, were by many credited to his intellectual admiration for New-England principles rather than for the viands which accompanied the demonstrations, and in the midst of his career, for some reason not apparent, he was arrested, and thrown into prison. If he was guilty of treason in any way against the new Government, it must have been by indiscreet language in the streets, for nothing has appeared in the paper which could have been construed, even by JEFF. DAVIS, into such a crime.

The *Delta*, from its commencement, fifteen years ago, has been identified with the ultra school of Southern politics, and was, consequently, the most violent of all the Southern journals in encouraging the hatred and animosity that led to the rebellion. Its rabid character has always secured it a large circulation in all localities where "fire-eating" was popular. Its most prominent editor, except under the ownership of J. P. HAVEN & Co., has always been ALEXANDER WALKER, called Judge, by the Southern necessity of having a title. HAVEN and WALKER quarreled, and the Judge for a short time, in the character of an exile, was an attaché of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

His style as the Judge of Virginia is much lauded and admitted even among his enemies to be that of the most scholarly man attached to the New-Orleans Press, for occasionally the Judge indulges in the use of letters of which the meaning is [illegible] some detailing the campaigns of Gen. TAYLOR and the defence of New-Orleans. At the commencement of the war he went to Pensacola as correspondent for his paper. He soon became disgusted with his associates there, and never had anything during the whole of the camp-life unless relating to arms good deal to say. He has a large fund of political information, and is a keen relisher for personal anecdotes. He was a member of "the Convention," and would fill up the time of the sessions by writing letters, which [illegible] may be seen at most all of the hotels [illegible] day at the fashionable restaurants [illegible] with people of very high consequence, and [illegible] complimented by ordering a dish [illegible] and quoting the letter to [illegible] present.

The really [illegible] however, is Mr. DURAND DA FONTE, who has always been distinguished for his energy and activities. He was brought up by and [illegible] ed position in New-Orleans from the [illegible] his uncle, THOS. J. DURAND, an eminent lawyer and a large slaveholder, who ran for the Convention and was defeated, as a Union candidate, some unexplained reason, DA FONTE did not [illegible] past his uncle, but evidently denounced him [illegible] efforts as an Abolitionist, which in New-Orleans now means a man that does not worship JEFF. DAVIS. DA FONTE wields a bold and vigorous pen; his influence as a politician, however, is more attributable to his restless energy than any weight of character. He is altogether much [illegible] formed about Northern politics. [illegible] well-known in times past about the New-York Hotel, being an intimate [illegible] Postmaster FOWLER and GEORGE [illegible] He is a member of the New-York Athenæum Club, and said his adieus through a dinner [illegible] fore the breaking out of the rebellion.

The *True Delta* was originally established by parties connected with the old paper, and the [illegible] impression that caused the abolition [illegible] self in the last days the *True Delta* was, from the beginning, (1849,) a Union sheet, has never given the rebellion anything but an equivocal support, and will, no doubt, be the first paper to hail the arrival of our forces at New-Orleans. Its publisher is Mr. JOHN MAGINNIS, who, unseen and little, his time being occupied by the business department. The editor-in-chief is Dr. HENRY RENEY, who avowedly belongs to the Jeff. Davis party of the Confederacy, and the [illegible] is consequently denounced the secession conduct of J. P. BENJAMIN and the [illegible] ers of the movement generally, has always been exceedingly refreshing to the Union men of the South. He warmly supported BUCHANAN, opposed BRECKINRIDGE, [illegible] prophet the results which would follow [illegible] of the Charleston Convention, [illegible] and the war. As a writer he is vigorous [illegible] pointed, but often unfinished, for his [illegible] seem to be possessed in moments [illegible] management of a large wholesale [illegible] ness. He possesses, in a remarkable [illegible] gree, the gift of language, and with [illegible] ly cultivation would have been an [illegible] rival as was ROGER CHOATE in [illegible] rare words and phrases. His editorials are [illegible] widely read and individualized that [illegible] New-Orleans editor. It was Dr. RENEY who first advanced the idea that no cotton should be allowed to come to New-Orleans, and to [illegible] was thought to be a covert design to [illegible] National blockade, for such most undoubtedly was the effect.

Mr. JOHN O'REILLY is the literary editor of the *True Delta*, under whose charge the [illegible] edition has obtained a deserved popularity. He has always been unsparing in his ridicule of GILMORE SIMS and other literary pretenders in South Carolina. At the breaking out of the [illegible] he was engaged upon the life of [illegible] HAWTHORNE MARVEL, which, with his [illegible] work of theatrical notices and some [illegible] poetry about the beauties of rebellion, [illegible] much of his time.

The *Crescent*, from its commencement, [illegible] pended largely upon official patronage for its [illegible] port. Its chief proprietor is Mr. J. C. [illegible] native of New-Jersey. His strength has been [illegible] cessful office seeking, which results in giving [illegible] control of all sources of municipal [illegible] present he is President of the Board of [illegible] and makes a good presiding officer. [illegible] administration the paper supported BELL and [illegible] MEADE, but favored secession from the moment it assumed to be an important practical question. Many [illegible] men of great boldness, and [illegible] edly did more to bring about secession [illegible] other one man in the city, for it was conceded that when he declared for the movement, [illegible] subordinates under the Government [illegible] go with him. His immediate [illegible] the Convention printing, which [illegible] most profitable job. Independent of this, the *Crescent* has been for a number of years "City Printer," from the profits of which he has realized a large fortune. Though commencing life as a tailor, then clothier, as a politician Mr. MYERS has succeeded in impressing himself upon the most aristocratic members of his party, so he may [illegible] be seen in public places in their company. The working editor is W. R. ADAMS, a man of brilliant literary abilities, at least so it appears. This may result from the fact that Mr. MYERS in the Convention and the *Crescent* is MYERS, as no other [illegible] to appear. Mr. W. P. REYNOLDS acted for a [illegible] as war correspondent of the paper in Virginia. He is a lively gentleman, and his letters at the time of Big Bethel, where he could not find [illegible] sufficiently large to entirely hide his [illegible] caused a great deal of merriment among the [illegible] of Gen. MAGRUDER.

The *Bulletin* is the leading commercial paper of New-Orleans, and before the rebellion had a profitable business from the shipping and [illegible] ville interests. It is published by [illegible] MOORE, who is now a Colonel of the Sixth [illegible] siana Regiment, serving under Gen. [illegible] arrow, in Virginia. The paper came [illegible] ation immediately after the election of [illegible] its chief writer is Mr. SEMMES, [illegible] of New-Hampshire. He commenced life in [illegible] Orleans as a schoolmaster, then became [illegible] and ascended in due time to the responsible [illegible] tion of Editor. Characteristic of all [illegible] men who have become Secessionists, he [illegible] abusive of his native section, and coldest [illegible] of Northern men except as Yankees or [illegible]

The *Bee* is half French and half English, [illegible] the organ, at least the French side, of the [illegible] population. It is an old, and in times [illegible] a remarkably respectable paper. It [illegible] entirely changed upon its supporting the [illegible] tion. Its English editor, SAMUEL F. [illegible] native of South Carolina, but having [illegible] man in that State, and a great admirer [illegible] porter of Mr. CLAY, he was [illegible] kindly and sarcastically of the [illegible] dians of Palmettodom. The editor of the [illegible] side of the paper [illegible] the Union to the [illegible] of the State, would never have hauled down the Stars and Stripes.

In mentioning the six daily papers, we have included the German *News*. There is one [illegible] printed in this language called the *Deutsche Zeitung*. It is published by Mr. KRUPPA. PFEIFFER was [illegible] first German in New-Orleans to [illegible] the secession. Under his lead it has attempted to get up a controversy with the German [illegible] papers of St. Louis and other places. In [illegible] tempts he has written, what the Germans [illegible] selves say very foolishly and violently in [illegible] of what he calls the *Confederate States of America*.

Such is a photographic gallery of [illegible] public opinion in Louisiana, so far as the [illegible] papers are concerned. It is a [illegible] the master-spirits are Northern [illegible] roughly acquainted [illegible] and [illegible] and for whom it is really difficult to find [illegible] cuse, except in the [illegible] and patriotism, inherent to the [illegible] under the ægis of slavery institutions.

## FROM BUENOS AYRES.

### Effect of War News on Buenos Ayres—Sale of Vessels—Trouble—No Secession Flag Here—U. S. Men-of-War Pulaski—History—Unknown—U. S. Minister, Mr. Palmer—J. B. Head, Esq.—Foreign Ministers—a Headless Monstrous Government—Gov. Mitre—United Abilities—San Fernando Railroad—Our New United States Consul Arrived—Tonnage to go in Ballast—Why it is so—Markets, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, March 1, 1862.

The recent threatening of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain has affected the quiet La Plata as would a terrific storm. For more than a month all the vessels that came in stayed, except here and there an adventurous bark. Purchases for the United States or for England were nearly suspended. One American vessel, the *Brothers*, was sold to sail in future under a German flag, and two Baltimore vessels changed flags.

This last event had some significance and resulted in involving some valuable lessons. They were the *Pelican*, Capt. WARNER, and the *Pyrenees*, Capt. OLIVER. They were so sold as to pass under the flag of Buenos Ayres, but as Buenos Ayres is only a State she has no national flag, no treaty with the United States, and hence these two vessels, if before exposed to seizure at home would still be in the same danger. And if molested at sea they must rely on the moral value of a flag which has neither navy nor army behind it, nor even a recognized people.

Thus far no secession bunting has floated in this harbor. It would be a pity if the *Sumter* shou'd come among the rich shipping of these waters, for, (do I endanger public safety with the revelation?) there would be very little opposition. We have as the armed guardian of United States commerce in these waters one solitary steamer, and of what power? Let me astonish you. The *Pulaski* once filled a low destiny as a ferryboat at Pensacola, or rather she was built for a towboat. Hence speed, size, beauty and accommodation were ignored from the first, and she is now old, weak and slow. She was brought here with the famous Paraguayan squadron, but was so unfit for sea that the Admiral declared he would not send on baggage by her the value of a pair of boots. Her bellies presents exposed to cannon of an enemy, a surface of 25 feet long and 8 feet high. She carries three 12-pounder Dolgren howitzers. She is of deep draught, hence unfit for rivers; cannot sail at all, and moves miserably slow under full steam. Altogether she is laughed at by all foreigners, and is a pitiful advertisement of our navy. As a monument of Secretary TOUCEY, or as a mere flag-staff she will answer, but for nothing else.

The United States Minister, Hon. R. M. PALMER, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city from Paraná, and is in exceedingly delicate health. He is under the best medical treatment of the city, and, though he has resigned, he will not begin his journey homeward until he is somewhat improved in health. In his short residence here he has won golden opinions. J. B. HEAD, Esq., of New-York, has also returned to this city. His mission to South America was connected with the ever-during claims on Paraguay.

All representatives of foreign Governments have now left Paraná. The National Government is in a state of complete dissolution; there is no President, Cabinet or Congress, no army, or navy, or industry. Nearly all the provinces have now united to peaceably calling Gen. B. MITRE, Governor of Buenos Ayres, to call a National Convention for the reorganization of the Federal Government. This, it is understood, will soon be done. All eyes are turned toward Gen. MITRE as the President. Gen. MITRE is about forty years of age, inactive, thoughtful, well read, a poet, a historian, and an orator. He inevitably a man of peace, and the country hopes for great prosperity under his leadership.

Twenty-three days ago the San Fernando Railroad celebrated the breaking of ground, in the presence of the Governor, Cabinet, foreign Ministers and several hundred delighted citizens. The Company, officers, engineer and materials are all English.

The bark *Marywell*, which brings the new Consul, P. RUWAN HAZEEN, for this port, arrived this morning, but I have not yet seen him, nor heard of his reception.

So many vessels of the United States never before clustered in this little harbor. Many are going away in ballast, not because there is still fear of war with Great Britain, but because while Europe trembled with the fear, letters of credit that arrived generally required that goods should be shipped by vessels held to be neutral in case of such a war.

There await purchasers in this market 300,000 arrobas (25 lbs.) of wool, and the ruling rates are 75, 85, 95 pesos per arroba, for the three best qualities—and change averaging 400 pesos to the gold ounce. The Treasury here has 37,000 dry hides here on hand for the United States at 90 to 91 rials silver per piece (25 lbs.) The whole month of February sent forward to the United States 10,070 dry hides and 770 bales of wool.

During the month of February, there arrived in this port from various ports the following U. S. vessels: *George, Uranie, Paladin, Glentara, Josephine, Samuel, Moonlight, Souther, Harry Meyhel, Salem, Salacia.*

In the same time and all within ten days, there have sailed of United States vessels for U. S. ports, *Emma Cushing, Roanoke, John Rae, Smithsonian* and the *Carolina*.

ADELANTE.

## THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

Our army correspondent in North Carolina is indebted to Prof. MAILLEFERT and Capt. HAYDEN, Submarine Engineer Corps, for the accompanying draft of the battle-field of Camden, or South Mills, fought on the 19th of April. These gentlemen accompanied the expedition, and were all the time present on the field.

The accompanying sketch covers the ground on which the battle of Camden, or South Mills, was fought by Gen. RENO on the 19th of April.

The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the burning building and brushwood, marked No. 1. The troops were emerging from the thicket in the rear. They marched in the following order, headed by Col. HOWARD, of the Marine Artillery: Two companies of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania followed, and Gen. RENO and Staff were next. Four army wagons, with a boat-howitzer each in tow, occupied the centre of the road, the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania following them. The Twenty-first Massachusetts, HAWKINS' Zouaves, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire Regiments, came in the order named, completing the column. A cannon-ball, marked 2, was the next salutation from the enemy, which was followed by fire from a light field-piece in the centre of the road, 200 yards in front. The firing continued from all four of the enemy's guns. Gen. RENO then ordered the troops to file to the right into the pine woods, marked 3. Meanwhile our four howitzers were put to work upon the enemy. They occupied a position in advance of the wagons. Their effect could not be ascertained owing to the dense smoke. The next position of the regiments as they were flanking the enemy, is indicated on the right in the edge of the woods, also the second position of the enemy's guns, marked 4; also, the rifle pits from which they annoyed our troops, marked 5. The line of Col. HAWKINS' charge, which was made within half an hour after the first firing commenced, is described at No. 6, on a plowed, mellow field. They were met by three very heavy discharges of grape from the enemy's battery at No. 4, and retired a short distance and re-formed. While this was going on, the Sixth New-Hampshire (No. 7) came up on the left and formed in a semicircle. They delivered a terrific volley, which sent the enemy on a howling retreat, and ended the fight. The great exhaustion of the troops prevented them from pursuing the enemy. A terrific thunderstorm coming on at the moment, also rendered the roads almost impassable, and our troops retired, under cover of night, to Elizabeth City. Next morning some stragglers from our ranks counted 20 dead rebels in the woods. Our actual loss on the field was only seven killed, and about sixty wounded. While our troops were lying on the ground exhausted, in the woods, the enemy shelled them fearfully.

Gen. RENO'S official report, which is subjoined, will supply all the additional facts of the engagement.

### GEN. RENO'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 20, 1862.

*Capt. Louis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, I proceeded from Newbern with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to Roanoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire. We proceeded directly to Elizabeth City and commenced disembarking on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east side. By 3 P. M. Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Col. HAWKINS to proceed at once with his brigade toward South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by their vessels getting aground at the mouth of the river. They came up at daylight, and were landed by 7 A. M. I proceeded directly toward South Mills, and about twelve miles out met Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, who, it seems, lost his way, either by the treachery or incompetency of his guide, he having marched some few miles out of his way. As his men were very much jaded by the long march, I ordered them to follow the Second Brigade, proceeding about four miles further to within a mile and a half of South Mills. The rebels opened upon us with artillery, before my advanced guard discovered them. I immediately reconnoitered their position, and found that they were posted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their infantry in ditches and their artillery commanding all the direct approaches, and their rear protected by a dense forest. I ordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania immediately to file to the right, and pass over to the edge of the woods, to turn their left. I also ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts to pursue the same course; and when Col. HAWKINS came up with his brigade, I sent him with the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York to their support. The Sixth New-Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four pieces of artillery. Owing to the excessive fatigue of the men, they could not reach their position for some time. In the meantime, the enemy kept up a brisk artillery fire which was gallantly responded to by our small pieces under charge of Col. HOWARD, of the Coast Guard, who, during the entire engagement, displayed most conspicuous gallantry, and rendered very efficient service both during the action and upon the return—he bringing up the rear. As soon as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts had succeeded in turning their left, they opened a brisk musketry fire, and, about the same time, the Ninth New-York, also coming in range, and being too eager to engage, unfortunately charged upon the enemy's artillery. It was a most gallant charge, but they were exposed to a most deadly fire of grape and musketry, and were forced to retire, but rallied immediately upon the Eighty-ninth New-York. I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the Twenty-first Massachusetts. In the meantime the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who now had withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to retreat in good order. The Sixth New-Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within almost 200 yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle, until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to camp, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside Expedition was marching upon Norfolk. Owing to a want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our most severely wounded men. Assistant Surgeon WARREN was left with the men. I send a dog or two the next day to ask that they might be removed to camp. Commander RENSHAW kindly volunteered to attend to it. We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen. Most of them belonged to the Third Georgia Regiment. The Ninth New-York suffered quite severely, owing to their premature charge. Our total loss is 35, some 50 belonging to that regiment. The officers and men of the seven regiments all behaved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular attention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few if any stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 40 miles, and the others 25, and fought a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours, I think that the Commanding-General has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to Commander HOWARD, and the officers and men under him, for their cheering energy in disembarking and refreshing my command; and, also, to Lieut. PERRIN for the gallant manner in which he assisted us, by proceeding up the river, and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks. Col. HAWKINS, commanding the first brigade, and Lieut.-Col. BUTS commanding the second brigade, displayed great coolness, and did also the regimental commanders, Lieut.-Col. CLARK commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Maj. SCHALL the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. KENEALY the Ninth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN the Sixth New-Hampshire. Capt. FERRERO, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied me as a volunteer Aid, and rendered efficient and gallant service; also Capt. KITCHEN, A. C. S., and Lieuts. GESNER and BRAND of the Signal Corps. My own aids, Lieuts. RENO and MORRIS, behaved with their usual gallantry. As soon as the brigade and regimental reports are furnished, I will forward them together with a complete list of the killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, but they succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded. Several, however, were left on the field, one of whom was a Captain of the Third Georgia Regiment. The color bearer of the Third Georgia Regiment was shot down by the Twenty-first Massachusetts while waving defiantly his traitorous flag. The enemy had from six to ten pieces of artillery, and from 1,000 to 2,000 men. We approached to within thirty miles of Norfolk, and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments (the Third Georgia) produced considerable panic at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
J. L. RENO,
Brigadier-General Commanding Second Division.

# WAR LETTERS AND NEWS.

## THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

**The New-Mexican Expedition—Arming the Loyal Indians—Interesting Statement Regarding Adobe Forts.**

**Raiding Adobes in Arkansas—Relief for Governor of the New-York Times.**

LAFAYETTEVILLE, Kansas, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

Brig.-Gen. Sturgis arrived here yesterday, and to-day assumed command of the District of Kansas.

Gov. Darwin is ordered to the command of all the troops in Southern Kansas. No word from Gen. Hannon.

The Kansas militia are mustering rapidly, and will soon be ready for active service.

The Indians have been quiet since the battle of the Cimarron.

Gen. Hannon is expected to arrive here to-day.

The New-Mexico Expedition has received orders to march on the 20th. Which of the Brigadiers is in command is not known.

It is perfectly well-known here that two thousand men left Fort Leavenworth yesterday, for the purpose of attack the Indians, and with a sufficient force move into the Indian Territory, isolating those people in their homes. Two months since Commissioner Dole agreed to his policy when in council with Ottawa Indians, in this city. Col. Jamison was ordered to Humboldt in August, pursuance of his policy, kept there without means to move forward, and finally marched to Lawrence, leaving to comparative peace and quiet the settlements about Fort Scott, with the exception of the Girls Kansas, are ordered to Humboldt, where another regiment will be added to the force, with the purpose of marching into the Territory again.

Information from the Indian countries on the borders reports the return of many scouts, who have been in the Indian Territory, and the information is the number of Indians in the Territory is considerably less than was supposed. Their fall supplies are destroyed, and indeed this information is confirmed by all the scouts who have been in the Territory.

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LAFAYETTEVILLE, Kansas, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

**Gen. Sturgis in Arkansas—Relief for Governor of the New-York Times.**

**The Contrabands.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

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CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM BOILERS, &c.

CHARLES T. MAIN,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
BOSTON, MASS.

MATERIALS.

CHARLES HORN, JR.,
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 28 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.

WOOD, HUTCHINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLY OF FORAGE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYORS, No. 16 COENTIES-SLIP.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

TO THE FARMERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND OTHER DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 1st day of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Common Pleas Court House, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of one day only.

The Board will be ready to receive applications for licenses at the office of the Board on and after the 1st day of May, 1862.

E. B. KELLEY, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
JOSEPH D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 30 Duane-st.
WM. J. ADAMS, Secretary, 15 Centre-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENCIES AND ADVERTISING, of the Board of Aldermen, are constantly receiving applications from persons desiring to have their names published as bondsmen for persons applying for licenses to sell liquors, and as the Board meets but once a month, and the Committee on Contingencies and Advertising but once a week, it frequently occurs that the bondsmen are not published in time for the Board to act upon the applications. To obviate this difficulty, the Committee on Contingencies and Advertising will hereafter receive applications for the publication of names of bondsmen at any time, and will cause the same to be published in the City Papers, and report the same to the Board at its next meeting.

By order of the Board of Aldermen.

WM. J. ADAMS, Secretary.
Office, No. 15 Centre-st.

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By order of the Board of Aldermen.

WM. J. ADAMS, Secretary.
Office, No. 15 Centre-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Assessment Rolls have been completed and deposited in the Bureau of Assessments, Arrears, Sewer, Water, Croton Aqueduct, and Market Rents, and will be open for public inspection at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No. 15 Centre-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the space of ten days from this date:

Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth-avenue.
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Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth-avenue.
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Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Ninety-ninth to One Hundredth-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from One Hundredth to One Hundred and First-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from One Hundred and First to One Hundred and Second-avenue.
Assessment for Opening Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third-avenue.
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# Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.


## THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

### Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

### A SIX DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.

### Two Forts and Nine Gunboats Run the Gauntlet of the Forts.

### Desperate Combat Between the Gunboats Varuna and Webster.

### How the Chain Cables and Fire Rafts were Disposed of.

### The Ram Manassas Demolished by the Frigate Mississippi.

### ELEVEN REBEL GUNBOATS DESTROYED.

### Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

### An Interesting and Graphic Letter from Commodore Farragut.

### Refusal of the Fort to Surrender Unconditionally.

Mississippi River, Friday, April 18, 1862.

The work of reducing the rebel strongholds will be commenced this morning. How long the struggle will be prolonged no one is able to prophesy. We all know that a formidable task is before us; that desperate men, fighting for the last stake, are our opponents. But of our ultimate success every body is confident. Preparations for the encounter have been made on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and our men, passionately imbued with the righteousness of their cause, are filled with zeal and enthusiasm.

Before the grand scene of this mighty tragedy is presented, I shall endeavor to describe its preliminaries and accessories. From the very nature of the circumstances that surround me, all that I write will be in some degree in the form of a personal narrative, but my experience cannot be very different from those of others, and the distant reader may take them as a type of what is seen and heard by every person connected with the squadron.

Our fighting force consists of six sloops-of-war, six-teen gunboats, and twenty-one mortar-vessels. There are also a few ships, barks and schooners, containing stores, ordnance and other stores, hovering in the rear of our fleet. This squadron is now at anchor about three miles below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in readiness for the attack. The advance to this point has been by easy stages. This was a necessity, because where concerted action is required of any large force, there are always matters of detail to be arranged, and lets and hindrances to be overcome, which human foresight is powerless to anticipate, but which must receive attention as they develop themselves during the successive stages of preparation. When I came here more than a month ago, there were only five gunboats and two sloops-of-war, in the river. Our confreres came at the head of the Passes, and above that point the enemy held undisputed sway. But as, day by day, our vessels arrived from the North, we wrested dominion from the rebels, and, like an army in the field, as our gunboats extended our picket lines, there was a gradual advance of the main body of the fleet. The move forward was managed, however, with caution, in order that the enemy should obtain no information concerning our strength.

There have been many exciting incidents connected with our movements. Every day our gunboats have had skirmishes with the forts and the armed steamers of the enemy. In these encounters no injury has resulted to us, but our metal has several times exacted destruction with it, at least our lookouts have so reported. We certainly know that whenever the rebel vessels have attempted to make a reconnoissance, they invariably have been driven back without accomplishing their purpose. A day or two since I was present at one of these engagements.

Capt. Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla, being desirous of ascertaining the range of the mortars before stationing his vessels for the bombardment, brought up the schooners *Arietta*, Capt. Tate, Sarah Bruen, John Griffin, Capt. Henry Brown, and Orvetta, Capt. Frazier Hearsman, anchoring them about 3½ miles from the forts. I availed myself of an opportunity to witness the test from the gunboat Owasco, which had followed the schooners up the river. Although our vessels took their position about mid-day in plain sight of the rebel forts, neither side opened fire until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This delay, then inexplicable, has since been explained to me by the fact that a boat from the English war-vessel *Rinaldo* had gone to the forts with dispatches to the British Consul, and hostilities could not be commenced without endangering the lives of those who had been sent on the mission. As soon as she returned firing began, the first bomb having been thrown from the *Arietta*. Fort Jackson replied with side-shot, and for half an hour and more the affair was exciting. The fire of the rebels was directly in the line of the mortar vessels, but of the thirty shots none fell nearer than fifty yards of the schooners. I observed the effect of our shells upon the fort. The gunners, after the first two explosions, retired from their barbette guns, and afterwards only used those in the casemates.

Capt. Porter expressed himself satisfied with the result of the practice, and at nightfall the schooners retired a short distance, taking a position under the guns of the large vessels which were stationed in line close to the west bank of the river, just out of range, and concealed from the forts as follows: The Oneida, Richmond, Mississippi, Varuna, Iroquois, Hartford and Pensacola. This little piece of practice had been watched from these vessels with great interest.

I will state at this point, once for all, some of the difficulties in the way of collecting news, and how they have to be met. You know that on war vessels, in war time, everybody is busy, and although I have uniformly received attention, and had all possible facilities afforded me in collecting information, yet it has not been convenient at all times for even the most accommodating of officers to place a boat at my disposal. To me a boat is indispensable, and I am glad to say that I have one perfectly adapted to my purpose. The correspondent of the Boston Journal, Mr. Hills, is joint owner of it with me, and together we make our rounds in search of information. We are indebted to Capt. Green, of the Oneida, for our acquisition, which is known through the fleet as the Press-pig. She is a frail little skiff, picked up in Ascension, but wherever she goes she is treated with respect. Her proprietors, I say it daily, are good customers, and if they were not it would be ridiculous to attempt stemming the rapid current of the Mississippi. 'Tis true our hands have grown mightily horny-fingered, but we preserve our labors, develop brawn, and feel mightily independent when we went to travel.

Excuse this digression, but I had to speak of the boat, else thoughtful people might have questioned the truthfulness of news which it would be impossible to obtain except in the way we have chosen. After the firing was over the other day, it was necessary for Mr. Hills and myself to return to the mortar-fleet, which was four miles down the river. On our trip we fell in with the wreck of an immense raft, constructed of logs, which had probably been intended by the rebels as a fire raft, but had broken adrift. It had grounded near the bank of the river, and the day before an experiment had been tried upon it with torpedoes or petards, under the direction of Mr. James Kraal, the well-known submarine operator, who is here to blow up the obstructions with which the rebels may seek to bar our advance. In this particular experiment Mr. Kraal came within an ace of being "hoist with his own petard," and also the party which accompanied him, among whom was Capt. Porter. A charge of thirty pounds was used, the explosion tearing the logs apart and throwing them high in the air. Some of the pieces of timber fell beyond the boat, passing over the heads of the party. The terrible force of Mr. Kraal's petards needs no better exemplification.

Prior to this experiment with the mortar vessels, a series of scientific operations had taken place under Capt. F. G. Gerrish, commanding the Coast Survey steamer *Bonham*, assisted by Mr. J. G. Oltmanns, his topographical assistant. Their work was to determine by triangulation, the distance from the position at which the mortar vessels are to be stationed to the forts. In conducting these surveys, a great deal of pluck has been exhibited. Going up the river in a small boat, a prominent bush, tree, or other object would be selected, on either bank, to mark the 'point a which the distance was computed, and after making the calculations, guide-flags were attached. Very often the rebels, aware of the meaning of these flags, have cut them down at night, and Mr. Oltmanns has had to replace them. One day, while he was taking his final observation, in a boat belonging to the Owasco, at a point 2,950 yards below Fort Jackson, where the smoke-stack of a sunken rebel steamer stands above the water, his party was fired upon by riflemen concealed in the bushes. A shower of bullets whizzed around them, and two balls passed through an oar of the boat, but no one was injured. The gallant surveyors returned the fire from their revolvers, and remained until their work was done. There are many other incidents which I could narrate, all of which, in ordinary times, would be considered interesting and important, but they sink into insignificance beside the events of which they were only the precursors.

Yesterday morning the mortar fleet was all ordered up the river, a stiff southeast wind affording the sailing vessels an opportunity to come up without the aid of towboats, and the entire squadron is now at anchor, excepting three of the mortar schooners, on the west shore, the advanced vessels probably a mile distant from the sharp bend in the river, directly above which the enemy has stretched a chain barrier, supported upon hulks. The vessels are arranged in parallel lines. On the outside are the frigates and gunboats, and inside, literally moored to the stumps and margin of the stream, are the mortar schooners.

As the bombardment is to be made from a point not more than half a mile above our present position, I will attempt to describe the natural features of the place. The river here is about its average width of five-eighths of a mile, and the velocity of the current is from three to five miles an hour. Commencing near the forts, and extending eight miles below them, on the west or left bank of the stream as we ascend, is a dense strip of forest, about fifty yards wide, excepting for a space of a quarter of a mile in length, where the river bends in its course, at which the enemy has cleared away the trees for the purpose of getting a better range upon our vessels. Beyond this belt of woods the land disappears in an impenetrable swamp. On the right hand or eastern bank there are no trees, but a dead level of marsh, probably half a mile wide, and there is sufficient water on either shore for vessels of the largest draft. From the mast-heads of all the vessels the forts may be seen plainly, away across the marshes, over the tops of the willows, mangroves and trees of larger growth.

The mortar-schooners at best afford a small target for the enemy to fire at, but the chances of striking them are still further decreased by the screen of woods which hides the hulls completely from the forts. Still further to conceal them from observation, their masts have been dressed with evergreens. All yesterday afternoon, the sailors were busy in the tangled chesapeak, cutting the branches and limbs of the trees for this purpose. It was great fun for the tars, who fell to four, in the glow of their excitement, all disturbing the rattlesnakes and alligators which infest the morass. Imagine the pleasantly peculiar appearance of the schooners in their leafy dresses. Eighteen of them converted into shady bowers! A tree lashed to each masthead, interwining its branches, and boughs beneath, laced to the rigging on either side, jutting a refreshing shade. They look prepared for a festival instead of for war. It is May-day, Palm Sunday and Christmas time exaggerated; Bureau woods come to Dunsinane; a "forest of masts," with the adjuncts of branches and leaves.

Three of the mortar schooners are stationed on the east bank of the river in a position where they can best operate upon Fort St. Philip. These have been disguised differently. A covering of foliage would only render them the more conspicuous as targets. But Yankee ingenuity has been exercised, and the reeds and canebrakes have been compelled to render their assistance. The hulls of these vessels are covered with a shaggy wall of aquatic growth, and are thus made to assimilate in color to the vegetation of the marsh. I imagine that the rebels will be puzzled, if the atmosphere should be hazy, to decide whether the vessels lie on the hither or further side of the small strip of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi from those of Back Bay.

Early in the morning a large fatboat, filled with cords of pine wood was set on fire and sent down the river with the current. As it came dangerously near one or two of the advanced vessels of the fleet, cables were slipped and there was a season of general excitement. Not knowing the character of the blazing pile, and supposing that it might contain torpedoes or other infernal contrivances, Capt. Smith, of the Mississippi, put some rifled shot in it. A stray ball unfortunately struck the gunboat Katahdin, carrying away her cutwater. But as the damage was no worse, the incident was looked upon as commonplace.

Mindful of the morning's experience with the raft, Capt. Porter ordered all the boats belonging to the mortar flotilla to be fitted with grapnel ropes, fire buckets and axes, in preparation for another, should the enemy send one down. In the evening about midnight the boats were reviewed. They pulled by the *Harriet Lane* in single line, each officer in charge being questioned as he passed by Commodore Porter as follows: "Fire buckets? axes? rope?" A responsive "Aye, aye, Sir," and the Commodore directed "Pull around the Mississippi, and return to your vessels." The Mississippi being a quarter of a mile ahead, the men gave way sturdily, in order to beat the rival boats. There were not less than 100 boats under review, many of them ten-oared, and the whole scene reminded me more of a grand regatta than of anything else.

An hour after the review, the men had an opportunity to test in a practical manner their means for destroying fire rafts, and they proved to be an admirable success. A turgid column of black smoke, arising from resinous wood, was seen approaching us from the vicinity of the forts. Signal lights were made, the varied colors of which produced a beautiful effect upon the foliage of the river bank, and rendering the darkness intenser by contrast when they disappeared; instantly a hundred boats shot out toward the raft, which now was blazing fiercely and casting a wide zone of light upon the water. Two or three of the gunboats then got under weigh and steamed boldly onward the unknown thing of terror. One of them, the Westfield, Capt. Ramsay, gallantly opened her steam valves, and dashes furiously upon it, making the sparks fly and timbers crash with the force of her blow. Then a stream of water from her hose plays upon the blazing mass. Now the small boats lay alongside, coaxing up boiler-shells, and actively employing their men. We see everything distinctly in the broad glare—men, oars, boats, buckets and ropes. The scene looks phantom-like, supernatural; intensely interesting, extremely exciting, inextricably confused. But finally the object is nobly accomplished. The raft, yet fiercely burning, is taken out of range of the anchored vessels and towed ashore, where it is slowly consumed. As the boats return they are cheered by the fleet, and the same changes in one of darkness and repose, broken occasionally by the gruff hail of a seaman when a boat, sent on business from one vessel to another, passes through the fleet. We have a contempt for fire rafts. They have proved, like many other things, to be "weak inventions of the enemy."

I have been writing a long time on board the schooner *C. P. Williams*, Capt. Lazzenby, which will be stationed second in position from the bank of our line during the bombardment. With two other schooners we are even now, lowed by the Westfield, passing us to the point designated. As I value my head too much to endanger it unnecessarily, I shall drop to the rear in my small boat as soon as we come to anchor. My description of the siege I shall write from a safer place.

United States Bombardment Flotilla, Mississippi River, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

The siege of Forts Jackson and St. Philip has been in progress almost uninterruptedly during the past six days and five nights, and still are not reduced. All this time I have been patiently waiting the end, convinced that a succinct narrative of operations after success had been achieved would be far more acceptable to you than a diffused statement of events in the order of their occurrence. But it is impossible to conjecture how long the rebels will remain at bay, and meanwhile my note-book is becoming fearfully full. Therefore, if I would send the news in detail, I must write it now at the risk of its appearing a farrago of shreds, patches and fragments.

I will premise with the statement that to-day—the 23d day of April—will henceforth be remembered as the date of one of the most desperate of naval battles. At 3 o'clock in the morning the greater part of Commodore Farragut's squadron, consisting of five sloops-of-war and nine gunboats, successfully passed up the river, running through a fearful fire, and are now above the forts. The mortar flotilla and eight armed steamers are still below the enemy, who is thus placed between two fires, with his supplies from New-Orleans cut off, and rendering his surrender merely a question of time. Of the damage that has resulted to either side, I have at present little knowledge. From my position with the mortar vessels I can see the masts of our fleet, apparently three or four miles beyond the forts, and the flag of the Union is flying from the top of every mast. The burning hulls of three rebel steamers have passed by us down the river, and that famous ram-vessel, the ram *Manassas*, is destroyed. I saw it burning, a burning wreck, its two smoke-stacks riddled, its ordinarily iron sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shot; and in the cabin where I spent two weeks of my time, taken from her desk just before she sank by Master Gen. W. Simmons, the Executive Officer of this vessel. The edges and frame of the slate are charred, but not so badly as to prevent our reading on its cracked face these words: "Master's log. C. S. steamer Manassas." On the inside is written: "From 6 to 8 o'clock, kept up fires. [At] 7:30, steamer Diana passed up." Signed "R. T. W.," which are probably the last words that the hero of the rebels would ever have written. Although these waters, they cannot be surrender. Commodore has been tried with them by means of a fleet of these, about Capt. Porter's descended and only stood yield themselves up, unconditionally. These reports was that the forts were impregnable, and until the last shot fell they showed sight.

In another place I shall write fully of [illegible] expedition and will here enter upon a description of the bombardment by the mortar-schooners and the events and incidents connected therewith. Fire was opened on the morning of Good Friday, April 18. At an early hour the twenty bomb-vessels were towed by the steamers Westfield, Clifton and Miami to the position which had been selected for them. Fourteen of the schooners were stationed in the western side of the river, close to the bank, where they were hidden by the trees from the enemy's observations, and the remaining six, likewise of three only of each side, were placed in a space opposite position on the opposite side of the stream. The first schooner in the line on the western side was stationed a little more than a mile and three-quarters from Fort Jackson, and the thirteen others by means of long, warps, the bowsprit of each overlapping the [illegible] immediately in advance. The vessels lining the river were in full view of Fort St. Philip, although they were distant nearly two miles and a half.

The engagement was opened by Fort Jackson at four minutes before 9 o'clock, and the gunboat Cayuga, which had gone a length or two ahead of the mortar vessels, was the first to reply. Presently the forts and flotilla commenced throwing [illegible] shells, [illegible] slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity as the [illegible] became accustomed to their work, until a heavy [illegible] went from each vessel, on an average, once in five minutes. Before the fight began, I was lucky enough to obtain a place in the foretop of the flagship Hartford, where the entire field of action could be taken in at a glance. From this point I saw the effect of the firing. There were 70 shots fired from the forts during the first hour and a-half, the larger number of which came from Fort Jackson. Most of them passed over the masts of the schooners on the hill, dropping in range of those on the other shore, but from 200 to 300 yards short. After a while, however, the rebels got the range of these six vessels accurately, and the balls fell about them, especially from Fort Philip, terribly thick and fast. In return, the bombs were directed spiritedly upon the fort, and with such effect that the enemy slackened his fire. It is wonderful that our vessels were not destroyed in this place. Solid shot struck the water three hundred feet from the vessels, and shells exploded all around them, covering the men with the spray, or lodging in the soft mud of the river bank, directly between the schooners, threw a thick column of earth high up above their masts. These vessels all belonged to the Second Division of the flotilla, (Lieut. Commanding Queen's.) They were the T. H. Ward, Queen's Mellow Vassar, Sayadel, George Mangham, Crocker, Adolph Hugel, Van Brunt, Marie J. Carlton, Lang and Sidney Jones, Graham. The danger to which these vessels were exposed far outweighed the advantages which might result from retaining the position, and in the evening, Capt. Porter ordered them to retreat. The next morning they were towed into the rear of the line of vessels on the left, where they remained until the end of the bombardment. Only three of them were struck, and not a man was injured on board of them. Capt. Queen's vessel, the T. H. Ward, had a large hole made in her by a ten-inch ball. It entered her starboard quarter, smashing the [illegible] and passing directly over the top of the magazine through the port side, into the water. Another shell entered the deck of the Adolph Hugel, forward, and lodged in the hold. Still another carried away the cutwater of the Sidney C. Jones.

But I am getting in advance of my story, and must return to my main-top for a description of the scene as it appeared from that point. That it was intensely grand and animated nobody will question. The Hartford, Pensacola, Richmond, Brooklyn and Mississippi had come up close to the rear line of mortar vessels, just without the range of the enemy's guns, and were steaming only enough to keep their relative positions against the force of the current. A dozen smaller steam-vessels dotted the smooth surface of the river, like the steamers upon a board when the game is nearly finished. Of these gunboats the Owasco, Kineo, Wissahickon, Cayuga and Seneca, were at the head of our line, belching out shell upon the enemy from their 11-inch pivot guns with furious rapidity, and with them the sloop-of-war Iroquois, Capt. Ted Case, whose gallantry is everywhere admitted. The Iroquois seemed to be a special target for the enemy, and shells plowed up the water all around her, but she escaped with only two of the crew slightly wounded.

Over the woods, beyond the forts, we can [illegible] seven or eight moving columns of smoke, which indicate that the rebel steamers are passing slowly, probably plotting some mischief against us. Now one and then another, and afterwards a third, appear in view, steering toward the forts. Before reaching them, however, the steamers dash to cover again, and we see that three huge burning rafts have been cast adrift. The swift current sweeps them toward us, and below they are a brilliant blaze, and rising from the deepest is a spiral, funnel-shaped cloud of [illegible] black smoke, as dense as to shut from sight the fort and all else in that direction. Nearer and nearer these exceedingly formidable rafts approach, but they encounter very little scrutiny. We know how to dispose of them. The sailors from the large ships are called out of the rigging, which they have been [illegible] to occupy as interested spectators of the battle, and in a short time boats have the rafts in tow, and they are landed on the river bank to burn away. We all [illegible] to an admiration of these pyrotechnic displays. They add vastly to the picturesqueness of our surroundings, and are perfectly harmless.

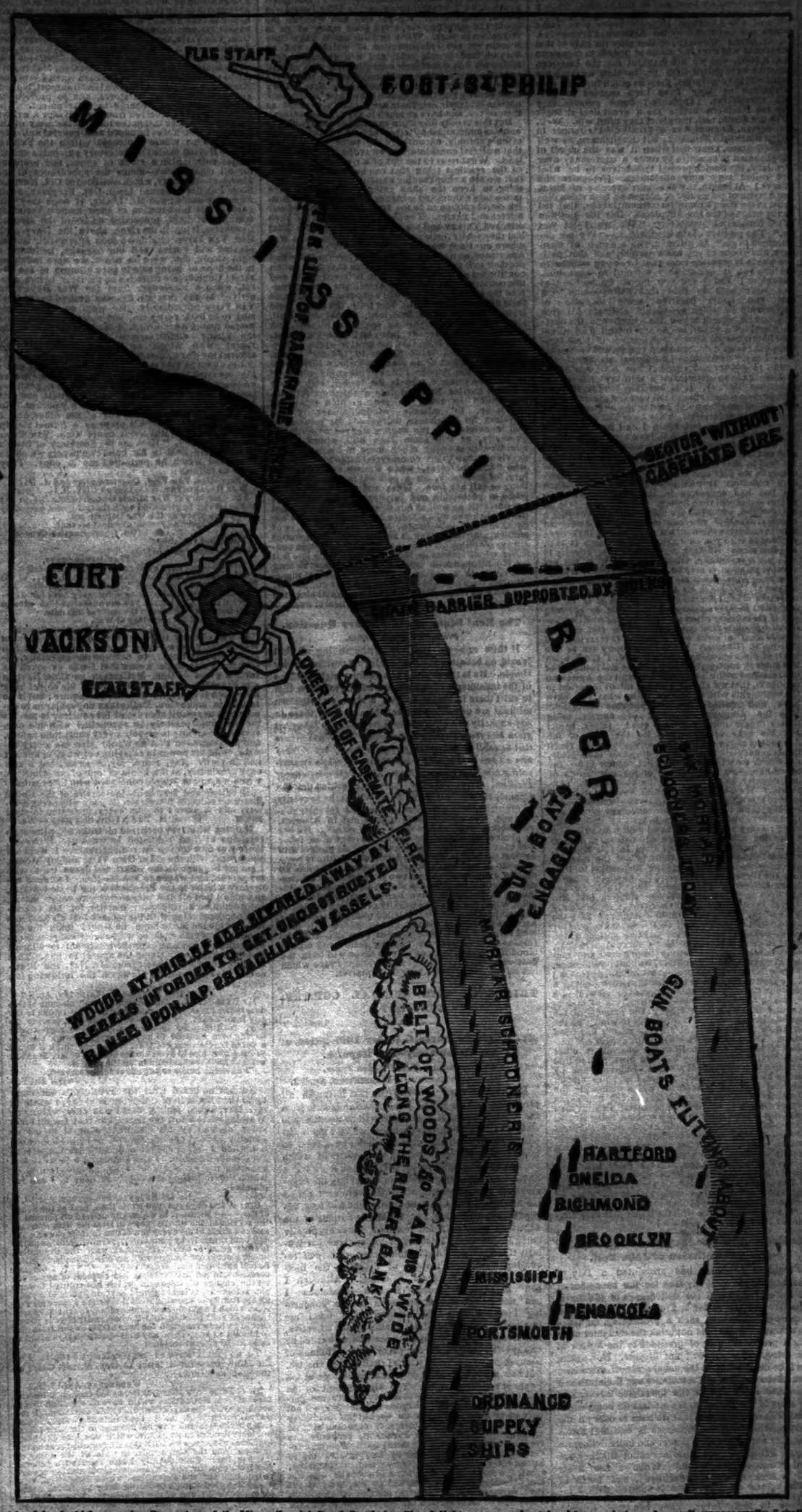
The brave fellows on the schooners did not relish their fire during this exciting interlude. The [illegible] sharp bark of the mortars was incessant. Following each report is an awful rushing noise—[illegible] though ten thousand screaming-toys were whizzing in the air. Each bomb-shell, when filled, weighs about 215 pounds, and the charge is graduated according to the distance which the missile is required to reach. We use here from fifteen to twenty pounds of powder at each discharge, and the length of the fuses is about five seconds. Watch a bomb from the time it leaves the mortar until it explodes, and it seems unbearably long on the passage. They are thrown at a great elevation, and describe the arc of a circle in their course, the extreme altitude of which is about equal to the length of the base. The practice was pronounced to be excellent. Every bomb plunged in and about the forts, marking the place of its fall by throwing up columns of gray earth, which rushed like fountains of muddy water, or, if exploding in the air, by the splashes which the scattered fragments made as they dropped into the river, or sank deep into the cozy soil of its banks.

The war waged in this way all day. At intervals the fire of the enemy was brisker than at others. At nearly as we could judge the rebels were unable to stand long under our fire at their barbette guns, but retreated to their casemates, where, having gained rest and a fresh supply of courage, they would reappear only to be driven away again after firing a few rounds. About 2 o'clock P. M., we observed flaming

[Continued on Twelfth Page.]

## THE EXPEDITION TO NEW-ORLEANS.

### Map Showing the Situation of the Rebel Forts on the Lower Mississippi, and the Position of our Gun and Mortar Boats on the River while Playing upon them.



# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH-AMERICAN.

## Further Shipments of Confederate Goods to the South.

## Austria Remonstrates Against the Speech of Lord Palmerston on Italy.

## A French Iron-Plated Steamer to Cross the Atlantic.

## MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

## PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA

## Hon. W. E. Gladstone on the American War.

## The London Times on the Misfortunes of Its Correspondent.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. [illegible], which sailed from Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the [illegible], arrived here last evening.

The steamer *Vidal Cain* had left Liverpool for Nassau with a large cargo of arms and ammunition—destined, it was supposed, for the Southern States.

The morning Star gives a report that the Austrian Government had thought it due to its dignity, in consequence of the effect produced throughout Europe by Lord Palmerston's late speech on Italian affairs, to instruct the Austrian Ambassador in London to ask the explanations as to the meaning and bearing which the English Cabinet attaches to that speech, so far as it relates to the retention of Venetia by Austria.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of an application for a new trial on behalf of Mr. Geo. F. Train, who had been convicted of a nuisance in erecting a street railway in London, the Court refused the application, and ruled that the defendant had no right to appropriate to himself any part of the public highway. This, it is presumed, seals, for a time, the fate of street railroads in London.

Rossini had just lost his second daughter, aged 19.

The delay granted by the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes had fully expired, and it is now ascertained that the amount of Rentes converted is 12315 millions of francs, and the number of obligations Transmissibles 604,430. *There still remains* over 40 millions of unconverted 4½ per cent. Rentes, and 70,721 obligations Transmissibles.

M. Mazzini, on regaining his liberty, had demanded the restitution of his confiscated property, and the damages, will be laid at many millions of francs. His claims, however, had largely advanced.

The French Minister of Marine had received to-day the first-class frigate *Couronne* across the Atlantic, as a decisive trial to test the seaworthiness of armor-plated steamers.

A new French infernal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron-plated ships at a distance of more than 3,000 yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already acquainted with the secret of the invention.

Garibaldi had announced his intention of proceeding to the south of Italy.

Naples was preparing to give a magnificent reception to Victor Emanuel, who is was reported would remain some time in that city, and then proceed to Rome.

The Calcutta mail of March 29 had reached Trieste.

A Shanghai dispatch of the 15th March says it was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Foo Chow.

The Taepings had been defeated by the Allied forces at Ning-Hong, with a loss of 1,000 killed. Foreigners had been warned to keep within bounds.

Three French missionaries had been murdered by the Taepings.

The foreigners in Newchang were reported to be in imminent danger.

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

#### Interesting Speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on the War.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented a complimentary address to Mr. GLADSTONE at the Town Hall. The right honorable gentleman on being honored the honor conferred upon him in a long and eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the financial position of the country; the patient endurance evinced by our suffering operative population under the privations with which they have become afflicted; and the fiscal and moral advantages which may be expected to flow from the commercial treaty with France.

In regard to the American struggle, he said:

"We stand here at a time when, but for one unfortunate event, the whole civilized world (as I may call it) would be enjoying a great prosperity. That one unfortunate event you have described in terms strong and (if my opinion is truly, as a deputation, I may say) not exaggerated. The two sections of the great American Republic are now engaged? It is a deplorable struggle. We are not of those, if such there were, who envied the greatness of the American Republic. (Hear, hear.) We could have been well content to continue amongst her borders from year to year, gradually increasing in her wealth and strength. We should have retained the consciousness that on our part nothing would be done to prevent the continuance of the most friendly and peaceful relations between nations, and the admiration with which we regarded the energy of that nation, would have been totally untinged either by envy or by fear. (Applause.) But the struggle has come about [illegible] and I think we cannot but feel that the great majority of this country with respect to the United States have not been, on the other side of the water, quite impartially or fairly judged. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to make this a matter of complaint. Let us sympathize with our American brethren in their difficulties. (Hear, hear.) Let us allow that, under the excitement of those difficulties, under a desperate and agonizing conflict, the minds of men are not in that state of tranquility which renders them the best judges of the conduct of their neighbors. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, the proportion of objects alters before the eye, and expectations are formed, and are thought to be just, which are disappointed. Why, there was a demand made upon Abby the public voice in America at the outset of this deplorable struggle for what was called sympathy. What was the real meaning of that demand? I will not understand it—and I hope in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal policy which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water—but practically, what was the meaning of that demand, and that call for sympathy? It was this, that we should take such a course by our language, and by our public acts, as would place the six millions of men, or the ten millions, I care not which you count them, of the South in permanent hostility with us. (Hear, hear.) We may have our own opinions—and I imagine we have our own opinions—about the institutions of the South—[cheers]—as, undoubtedly, we may have our own private opinions about the circumstance that has been given to those institutions in the Territories. (Cheers.) But that is no reason on the one side or the other, why we should accept a course of conduct that is to lay the foundations of a feeling of bad feeling, and permanent hostility, between nations that should always hereafter be a great nation, desirous to enter into friendly relations with us. (Applause.) No doubt, if we could say that this was a contest of Slavery and Freedom, there would be some within the length and breadth of this country, perhaps, hardly a man on all Europe, who would not, at a moment, hesitate upon the side he should take. (Hear, hear.) But we have no faith in the lasting power of free institutions at the point of the sword. (Applause.) It is not by such means that the ends of freedom are to be gained. Freedom must be freely accepted, freely embraced. You cannot invade a people in order to convert its institutions from bad ones into good ones. (Applause.) And our friends in this country have, we are think, made a great [illegible] when they [illegible] enough to declare the policy of [illegible] that an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

THE NEWS FROM WILLIAMSBURGH

Washington, Wednesday, May 7,

The news from Williamsburgh, to-day, of the retreat of the rebels from Yorktown, was received by the Administration with unfeigned satisfaction. The capture of the place was not unexpected, but the evacuation was. The rebels have managed their retreat with consummate skill, and have succeeded in saving the greater part of their army, with all its material of war. Their destination is not known, but it is supposed that they will endeavor to form a junction with Johnston, who is now in front of Williamsburgh, and make a stand there. Our army is in hot pursuit, and a battle may be expected at any moment.

Gen. McCLELLAN, with his staff, arrived at Yorktown at 8 o'clock this morning, and immediately established his headquarters in the house occupied by the rebel General MAGRUDER during the siege. Gen. McCLELLAN has issued no official announcement of the capture, but the following dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN to the President has been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
YORKTOWN, Va., May 4, 1862.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President:

I have the honor to inform you that the enemy evacuated his works in front of us last night, and retreated in the direction of Williamsburgh. Our cavalry pursued him closely this morning, and I hope to be able to bring on a general engagement to-day. I am in the enemy's works, and have ordered the pursuit to be pushed vigorously.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

Gen. McCLELLAN was at Yorktown yesterday, and had a conference with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the naval forces in the York River. The Commodore has been ordered to co-operate with the army in the pursuit of the rebels, and will probably land a force at West Point, in the rear of the rebels, to intercept their retreat.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Yorktown was evacuated yesterday morning. Our troops are in possession of the place. The enemy left in such haste that they had not time to destroy their heavy guns. Many of them are spiked, but the spikes have been extracted and the guns are uninjured. Large quantities of ammunition, provisions, and camp equipage have been left behind. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy, who are reported to be retreating in the direction of Williamsburgh.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. WOOL has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

The General Commanding announces to the troops that Yorktown was evacuated by the enemy yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the enemy from his strongholds will insure the capture of his fugitive army.

By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

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Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

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Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

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HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

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CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95.

The Major-General Commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the troops that the enemy evacuated Yorktown yesterday morning, and that our troops are in possession of the place.

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By order of Major-General WOOL.

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Gen. WOOL has also issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96.

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The Major-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their efforts, and feels assured that the same gallantry and devotion to the service which has driven the en

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

RECORD BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, May 7—P. M.

The early interpretation upon the news in the morning papers from the Yorktown and Williamsburgh Peninsula was unfavorable to the Stock Market, and a good many orders to sell were sent into the Board, accordingly. The later advices, both from Williamsburgh and New-Orleans, were much more encouraging, and prices, after 12 o'clock, were decidedly firmer. The business at the First Board was large and generally distributed. The decline from the best prices of yesterday was ½@1 ₩ cent., the United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 taking the lead and selling at 101½@101¾ ₩ cent. Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Beside and Gold took the same downward course, and sold at 102@102¼ ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee sold at a decline of ¼ ₩ cent. on the former and 1 ₩ cent. on the latter, with very considerable sales of each. When the Railway shares were reached, the weakness on New-York Central and both classes of Erie was made 1@1¼ ₩ cent. from yesterday's sales; but as the Western Shares were called up the favorable turn in the war news was more generally appreciated, and the market began to improve. A very large business was done in Toledo, and a fair amount in both the Michigan roads, in Illinois Central and Rock Island. Soon after the adjournment the bidding generally improved ¼@¾ ₩ cent. on the Street, and at the Second Board the best prices of yesterday were nearly approached, United States 6 ₩ cents. selling at 102; New-York Central, 88¾; Missouris, 58; Erie, 32; Erie Preferred, 66¾, and Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents, 103@103¼ ₩ cent. Gold was also better, selling at 102¼ ₩ cent. The Western Stocks ¼@¾ ₩ cent. higher than at the early session. After the adjournment the same figures were supported, and at 5 o'clock the following were the quotations:

[illegible]

There is little or no abatement in the orders for Railway mortgages. The Chicago and North-western improved ¾ ₩ cent. The Michigan Southern first (overdue) mortgage 2 ₩ cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds in demand at 93¾@¾, and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds 2 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. The City Bank shares not quite so buoyant as yesterday.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Park Bank, on Monday, the old Board of Directors were reelected, and on Tuesday Mr. Howes was made President again, and Mr. Magt Cashier.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 100 | Bank of the Republic | 100 |
| Mechanics' | 100 | Bank of N. America | 100 |
| Mechanics' | 105 | Hanover | 65 |
| America | 105 | Irving | 73 |
| City | 113 | Metropolitan | 100½ |
| Phenix | 97½ | People's | 101 |
| Tradesmen's | 95 | East River | 90 |
| Greenwich | 125 | Continental | 92 |
| Nations | 95½ | St. Nicholas | 85 |
| State of New-York | 91 | Marine | 100 |
| Commerce | 97½ | Commonwealth | 86 |
| Broadway | 120 | Atlantic | 80 |
| Ocean | 90 | New-York County | 85 |
| American Exchange | 99 | op. & Traders' | 100¾ |
| Continental | 85 | ork | 100 |

The following were the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The United States Treasury in this City completed its exchanges this forenoon of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864, at par for Gold, the round sum of six millions being received since Friday last; which sum is more than equal to the whole amount of Gold required for the payment of interest on the Public Debt due on 1st July and 1st August next. By thus anticipating his wants the Secretary loses about ½ ₩ cent. by way of interest, but avoids all risk of the intermediate rise in the price of Gold in the open market. Quite large offers on the Street by 10 the holders of the [illegible] operation, but the error of the Department is at least demonstrated in the fact that [illegible] ers of the Public Debt are thus secured in advance that their interest will be forthcoming in Gold, beyond all risk of [illegible] of it unfavorably moderate remittances to the Government. The market for Money is 4@6 ₩ cent., at call, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on prime mercantile paper. The deposits at Bank continue to increase rapidly, and the line to-day is about $113,000,000; by far the heaviest ever known in this City. Exchange is unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and the quotation on London is 113½@114 ₩ cent.

A ridiculous special telegram in one of the afternoon papers says that a proposition will be made in Congress to increase the issue of United States Notes of lawful tender, to six hundred millions. We do not believe that the slightest sympathy can be found for such measure even to the extent of one dollar additional to the present authorized issue, unless it be to create a limited issue of United States Notes below the denomination of $5, and of this we have heard nothing since last week.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read at the opening of the Board this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your telegram, sent by order of the Board of Brokers of New-York, announcing the offer of Saturday, of one-eighth per cent. premium for twenty years United States sixes, was duly received this morning. The rejoicing with which this significant indication of the improved and improving condition of the National finances was hailed by the members of this Board, is shared by all patriotic hearts in the land. And be it assured that it gives me unalloyed pleasure to acknowledge the invaluable support which the Department under my charge, in its endeavors to promote this important object, has constantly received from the great commercial Metropolis of our country. Without that support those endeavors must have been comparatively unavailing.

With great respect, yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

W. R. VANDERBILT, Esq., President, &c.

Annexed is a list of the semi-annual dividends declared by the Philadelphia banks:

| Banks. | Capital. | Rate of Interest. Per cent. | Amount of Dividend. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $1,500,000 | 3 | $45,000 |
| Farmers' & Mech. | 2,000,000 | 3 | 60,000 |
| Commercial | 1,000,000 | 2 | 20,000 |
| Mechanics' | 600,000 | 4 | 24,000 |
| Northern Liberties | 600,000 | 4 | 24,000 |
| Southwark | 1,200,000 | 3 | 18,000 |
| Kensington | 360,000 | 3 | 10,800 |
| Penn Township | 250,000 | 4 | 14,000 |
| Western | 418,000 | 4 | 16,744 |
| Manufac. and Mechanics' | 870,126 | 2 | 17,102 |
| Commerce | 250,000 | 1 | 10,000 |
| Tradesmens' | 150,000 | 1 | 2,000 |
| Consolidation | 207,500 | 2 | 8,300 |
| City | 120,000 | 3 | 10,815 |
| Commonwealth | 200,000 | 2 | 8,000 |
| Corn Exchange | 204,160 | 2¾ | 5,444 |
| Union | 200,000 | 2 | 9,191 |
| Total | $9,744,195 | | $427,596 |

There is much gratification felt on the Street at the brilliant achievement of our gunboat and mortar fleet below New-Orleans. The details are only up to the capture and unconditional surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Through naval sources we have had some particulars, though doubtless not the most favorable, of the repossession of the city. These events will be quickly followed by the reopening of trade with this important commercial port. Already the Postmaster-General has given notice that communications, by letter, are resumed, the mails to be made up in this City, and dispatched by Government transports.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $2,640,059, including $196,000 for Customs; payments, $2,930,163; balance, this afternoon, $17,503,506.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 5,692 bbls. Flour, 335 bags Corn Meal, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 1,145 bushels Oats, 1,350 bushels Malt, 4,235 pkgs. Provisions, and 261 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing now in Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 189 bbls., including 163 bbls. Pots and 26 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, and prices are to-day almost nominal. No important movements were reported.

FISH—A fair business has been transacted in Dry Cod at $3 62½@$4 06 ₩ cwt.; also, in Mackerel, including small No. 1 at $5, and do. No. 2 at $7 per bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues depressed, and prices are tending downward, yet the demand has not been active, either for shipment or for home use. Sales have been reported since our last, of 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 90@$5; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 05@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 90@$5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 10@ 5 40 |
| Superfine Western | 4 90@ 5 00 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 05@ 5 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 10@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 5 25@ 5 35 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 40@ 6 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 45@ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 20@ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 1,170 bbls., at $5 40@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower, including extra at $5 12½@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales to 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 94@4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for good Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 45; Bunch Raisins at $2 10@$2 15 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, though the market favors buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 18,800 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; white Western, part at $1 20@$1 23; red Western (winter,) part at $1 27@$1 28, and Milwaukee Club at $1 16 ₩ bushel. Corn continues heavy; sales, 41,400 bushels at 55c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 57½c@60c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at steady rates; sales, 4,200 bushels at 80c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 41c@42½c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River sale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request to-day, and are firm, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—In inactive, at former prices.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at irregular figures. The last sale of Buenos Ayres was at 22½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 205,000, against 443,000 same date last year.

IRON—Pig has been in fair demand, including Scotch at $23 50@$25, and American No. 1 Extra at $22, 6 months' credit, and $20@$20 50, cash, ₩ ton. Other kinds inactive.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 12 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—All kinds have been in limited request, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 27c.@29c., Barbadoes at 26d.; and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, to-day, at unchanged quotations. Common Rosin, 67 75@68 ₩ 310 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, 61 47½@61 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been generally moderate; prices of some descriptions have been reduced, slightly. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Whale, at 46½c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 90c.@92c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 9c.@11c.; Refined, Petroleum at 16c.@27c. ₩ gallon.

*New-Bedford Market—Week Ending May 6.*

*Sperm*—There has been more inquiry for Sperm since our last, and sales of parcels to the extent of 1,100 bbls. have been made on terms not made public. *Whale*—Is in good request, but the views of purchasers not coming entirely up to those of holders, the sales are limited. The transactions of the week include sales of 3,900 bbls., in parcels. We quote 2,470 bbls., at 46½c. ₩ gallon, for export; and to the trade 70 bbls. at 46½c., 400 bbls. at 47½c., 200 bbls. at 47½c. ₩ gallon and 160 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.*

| | Sperm. Gls. | Whale. Gls. | Bone. Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to May 5, 1862 | 6,625 | 14,840 | 230,100 |
| Same time last year | 16,610 | 62,047 | 661,600 |

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at full prices. Sales, 3,900 bbls. at 815@815 06½; chiefly 815 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery, and 816 13 for Prime Mess; and 816@816 25 for Prime. Beef is steady and firm; sales 500 bbls. at former prices. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales 600 pkgs. Smoked Hams, 9½@10c.; Shoulders, 6½@6¾c.; Bacon Sides, 7½@7¾c. Lard is in moderate request; sales 500 bbls. at 7½@8c. ₩ lb. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7@7 12½, and 230 bags East India at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more inquired for at full prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2, and do. Ground at 95c.@$1 05 ₩ sack; also, Turk's Island at 32c.@33c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of domestic have been confined to small lots, including Clover, at 6¼c.@7¼ ₩ lb.; rough Flax at $2 62½@$2 80, and Timothy at $1 50@$1 62½ ₩ bushel. Linseed has been more sought after, including Calcutta and Bombay, at $2 05@$2 15 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Kniert & Sons notice, thus: "The activity noticed in our last, has continued throughout the week, and the transactions have been heavy for export, principally to France, and owing to the advance in Foreign Exchange and firmness in the European markets sales have gradually increased, steadily prime lots selling readily at 8¾c. There is more animation in the home trade, but the sales are moderate. The arrivals continue light and the stock is small, both here and in adjacent cities. To-day the market is firm at 9c. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9c."

TEAS—The private trade, as they, was limited, but prices were very firm; sellers having had any selling advantage. The public sale resulted less satisfactorily to owners, than had been anticipated. The catalogue did not seem to suit the general wants of buyers, as the qualities offered were mainly inferior and common grades. Prices, however, exhibited no remarkable changes, having been for the lots of Imperial, gold, 85c.@$1 05; Gunpowder, 97½c.@$1 04½c.; Hyson, 93½c.; Young Hyson, 80c.@$1 05; Orange Pekoe, 47c.@47½c., and Oolong, 35½c.@40½c. ₩ lb. A considerable number of lots were withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Trade continues inactive. Sales, 123 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@14c., and 200 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at from 25½c.@27c., closing at 26½@27c., chiefly at 26c.@26¾c. ₩ gallon. The demand being good, and the tendency of the market in favor of sellers.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive to-day, at firmer rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¼d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@32s. ₩ ton. For Londonderry—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, 4d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 28s.; Bacon and Lard, 28s.; and Tallow, 30s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bordeaux—Tobacco, 45s. ₩ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Tern, schooner, 669 tons, to Dublin, $60@700 tons Provisions, at 20c.; a ship, 1,144 tons, from Ellsworth, Me., to Buenos Ayres, $7,500, thence from Chincha Islands to the Continent, Guano, on private terms; a British brig, 1,008 tons, to the West Indies and back, 61,000; a schooner, 90 tons, to Greenport, St. Harris and back, $750; a brig, 175 tons, to the Windward, 61,125; one, 273 tons, to St. Pierre, Martinique, 75c.; a schooner, 250 tons, to St. Croix and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; a Prussian brig, 240 tons, to the Windward, 75c., and back from south side Cuba to New-York, 45c. and 44; one 314 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 61,300; one, 120 tons, same voyage, $1,600; an American brig, 177 tons, same, 40c. and $3 20; one, 230 tons, to Carthenas and back, Sugar $2 25, Molasses $3 25 under and $3 on deck; one, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, 85., and back from south side Cuba, 40c. and $3 50; a British bark, 461 tons, to Jamaica, thence to London, an Italian bark, 366 tons, to Gibraltar, with privilege of another port, a schooner, 200 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers, from Boston.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Queen | Liverpool | Halifax | April 19 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Quebec | April 23 |
| Canadian | Liverpool | New-York | April 26 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New-York | April 30 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New-York | April 30 |
| Anglo-Saxon | Liverpool | Quebec | May 1 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | May 3 |
| Great Eastern | Milford Haven | New-York | May 6 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | May 7 |
| Saxonia | Liverpool | Boston | May 10 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | May 10 |
| Saxonia | Liverpool | Boston | May 10 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | May 14 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | May 21 |
| Scotia | New-York | Liverpool | June 4 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | June 7 |
| Canada | New-York | Liverpool | June 11 |
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | June 21 |

### From Annapolis.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | May 10 |
| North American | Quebec | Liverpool | May 10 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | May 14 |
| Nova Scotian | Quebec | Liverpool | May 17 |
| Australasian | New-York | Liverpool | May 21 |
| Anglo-Saxon | Quebec | Liverpool | May 24 |
| Hansa | New-York | Southampton | May 28 |
| Hibernian | Boston | Liverpool | May 28 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | May 31 |
| Scotia | New-York | Liverpool | June 4 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | June 7 |
| Canada | New-York | Liverpool | June 11 |
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | June 21 |

## PERSONAL.

F.—YOUR SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS have been received; the first you answered as requested. I forwarded two copies of the pictures to M. Have you not heard of their arrival there? Write again soon, and let me know how I may return the favor. A.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 18 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rural properties offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 50 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, thirty miles from New-York, by Long Island Railroad, 7¾ miles from Syosset Station, four miles from Cold Spring, and five from Oyster Bay. Sixty-eight acres of land, thirty acres laid down for hay; good garden and orchard; crops for the season all planted. Commodious house with all necessary farm buildings, which, as well as the land, are in perfect order. Implements, stock, &c., would also be disposed of if desired. For further particulars, apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDsome, double house, with the modern conveniences, stable and carriage house, in the beautiful but little-known village of Flushing. Abundant references given as to healthiness of the place, which only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Fare to the City, by steamboat 10 cents; by ferry, 15 cents. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 79 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on HUDDERSBERRY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Saratoga Springs, a very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two stories and basement, 45 feet square, with back building. Lot 133x150 feet; well laid out, good garden and stable, in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Several very desirable country seats on the New-Haven Railroad, from 16 to 30 miles from the City. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x40 feet, with lake views, boiler-house, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 222 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order; will be let at a very low rate. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 364 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN SOUTH Brooklyn, for four or six months, pleasantly located and handsomely furnished; convenient to the ferry. Address B. H. W., Box No. 166 Times Office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES—FINKLE & LYON'S sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 298 Broadway.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCOTT'S GOO.—THE REGIMENT HAS MOVED to Washington; all members left behind from unavoidable causes or other causes, will report to undersigned. Pay-day within two weeks. We do not wish any member left out. [illegible]

[illegible] & SIMMS & KING.

## DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS SILKS AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 GRAND-st.
CHEAP PLAIN DRESS SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Plain and Striped SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Mottled SILKS, Striped, Plaid and Printed, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Black SILKS, in all widths, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Heavy Black Corded SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
BONNETS and PONSONS, Super Black TAFFETAS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cloth CIRCULARS and Walking JACKETS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap DRESS GOODS and POPLINS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Traveling DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, only 1s. per yard, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap CALICOES and GINGHAMS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No 301 Grand-st.
1st Best, everything in the DRY GOODS LINE will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

AVAILOHOS [illegible] 22 S.IIIIS3
SELLS TIT
PAUL HOLLAND,
QUEEN HOLLAND,
HOLLAND,
MARIA HOLLAND,
[illegible]
WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
KELLY, No. 239 BROADWAY,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
MOSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.

We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, Ribbons, &c., &c., and as usual, at the Easton Island Fancy Dying Establishment.

Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

Offices—Nos. 6 and 7 Johnston-st. (Fulton-ferry.) New-York, and No. 41 North 9th-st., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MAKE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES AND GENTS GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPENED
(AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK)
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

BONNETS.—SPRING BONNETS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Bargains this week at L. BINNS'S Millinery, Lace and Dress Goods Store, 681 Broadway—561—opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Notice—A vast assortment—opposite Metropolitan.

## INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Galway Ladies' Seminary, Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., 30 miles N. Albany. Board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all English branches, per School year, $125. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The Principal will be in New-York on Friday of each week until June to accompany young ladies to the seminary. Circulars and other information may be had of M. S. SPAULDING, Esq., No. 2 Astor House.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 486 Broadway.

FAMILIES and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge, of G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to those entering this term. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 9 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE,
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 218 Madison-av., corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A select school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; limited to ten. $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREELAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, or at No. 50 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 496 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding School for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 6.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $160 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

## TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced and fully qualified to teach music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and English, wishes an engagement in a school or family, or would instruct a class of girls or two young ladies in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—THOROughly acquainted with the English, German and French languages, natural sciences, etc., wishes a situation in a college or some other higher educational establishment. Highly favorable recommendations can be procured from prominent American gentlemen. Address B. W., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, THE SITUATION of governess to one or more children by a middle-aged lady, fully qualified and experienced in the management of children. Address J. W. W., Box No. 5,508 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, A SUPERior teacher, desires a situation in a school for the Summer. She would also assist in English and music. Address G. C. C., Brooklyn Post office, L. I.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT IN FRENCH and music for a pleasant room. Address ADA, Box No. 123 Times Office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

## SHOW CASES.

SHOW-CASE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL Case in which Mr. S. Cahill exhibited his stock of boots and shoes at the Crystal Palace, will now be sold at less than the first cost. To be seen at No. 637 Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANufacturers, No. 138 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases repaired.

## COAL, &c.

COAL.—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHARD, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, at lowest market rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West streets.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at M. S. Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally.
JAMES G. KING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class, elegant residence, No. 27 East 16th-st. The house is in the most perfect order, and is one of the finest dwelling, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with twelve months' credit, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway,
20 American Gas Burners, [illegible]
20 Gasaliers, Five Lamps, [illegible]
20 Gasaliers, Five Lamps, [illegible]
50 American Bit. Gas [illegible]
$500 Lagoon Gravity Excavating and Mining Company 8 per cent. Bonds.
$600 Sacramento City and County 5 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Next Regular Sale, MONDAY, May 12, at the Store Salesroom No. 52 William-st.
A. M. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

Samuel W. Waterbury, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.

To be sold at public auction, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely, at No. 125 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., comprising the entire contents of the above-described house, which is elegantly furnished throughout—the parlors all in rosewood, magnificent piano-forte, elegant parlor suites, beautiful etagere, rosewood secretary and bookcase, rich china, silverware, ruby and crystal decanters, with parlor, chamber, and dining-room furnishings of every description. Sale strictly without reserve. Catalogues at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY AT RAVENSWOOD.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots each 50x100 feet, with a one-story and attic house, 22x28 feet, desirably situated at Ravenswood, L. I., on the Long Island Ferry and Astoria Turnpike, in the midst of fine improvements and about 45 minutes' distance from the City Hall, New-York. The property will be sold in lots, thus affording a fine opportunity to those desirous of purchasing for the benefit of subscription residences, it as easily accessible and attractive locality. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 52 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY A. JOURNEAY,
THURSDAY, May 8,
at 10½ A. M.,
at salesroom No. 372 Broadway,
of Carpetings,
Buttings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.

Lawrence Beach & Unexcelled Brewery.
THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD ON MAY 8—BY LOCKWOOD DE FOREST & LUNDERVILLE,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms.
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
DAMAGED GOODS,
For account of whom it may concern,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Damaged by the late fire at store of
Hoffman & Fiero, No. 68 Duane-st.
Shirts, bosoms, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, stocks, canvas, linen and silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, cotton, merino and silk undershirts and drawers.
Also
Black and colored tie silks, bleached jeans for drawers, &c.
The office and store fixtures will be sold at No. 70 Duane-st., immediately after sale of above goods.

Edward Singleton, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BY C. W. DAVENPORT,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 103 and 105 Broadway,
A large stock of elegant household furniture, of one of the
FIRST CITY MANU

[illegible] capitulation in the county of Fort Jackson, and after it broke out there was no further firing from either fort. At daybreak of [illegible] from the Steamer James Adger, the commander in chief, with the adjutant general, was passed in safety, without even a shot or rifle ball being fired to disturb our repose.

In the evening I visited several of the vessels to collect incidents of the fight. I found that each of them had had several narrow escapes from the flying shot, but only one had been struck, excepting those to which I have previously referred. A solid 8-inch ball came on board the schooner *Adams*, Capt. Tom Barnes, carrying away the right leg of Master Lavin, who was hoisting the mainsail at the time, and for a time rendered the latter unserviceable. Poor Lavin died four hours after he received the injury, and his body was the same evening committed to the dark waters of the river.

Capt. Pearce informed me that there were 1,500 shells expended by the Union schooners on the first day of the siege, in addition to which the gunboats added three-fourths at least more. The *Conestoga* alone sent 300 [illegible] inch gun, and 37 from her rifle, and only retired when her supply of ammunition was exhausted.

I had almost forgotten to mention an incident of the first day's fight, which had an inspiriting effect upon the fleet. The steam-yacht *Sachem*, a dispatch boat belonging to Gen. Butler's Expedition, arrived with intelligence that the General was below with 2,000 troops for the purpose of occupying the forts after the navy had taken them. She brought news which we were all credulous enough to swallow without a grain of salt, to the effect that Butler had captured Norfolk, and the *Merrimac* had been sunk by the Monitor. Commodore FARRAGUT telegraphed the statement to the entire fleet, and its circulation occasioned such an outburst of enthusiasm, which found vent in cheering of the kind that men-of-war's men only know how to give, as I have never before witnessed. I hope the news is true, but after careful inquiry I could trace it to no more certain source than Madam Rumor.

Following is a list of the troops now in the river:

On the steam-transport *Mississippi*—Maj.-Gen. Butler and Staff. Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones; Thirty-first Massachusetts, Col. Gooding; Everett's Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

On the steam transport *Monticello*—Brig.-Gen. Peirce and Staff. Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Cahill, and Holcomb's Second Vermont Battery.

On the sailing transport *Great Republic*, towed hither by the United States gunboat *J. P. Jackson*—Brig.-Gen. Wessells and Staff. Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMillan; Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, and the Sixth Michigan Regiment, Col. Grosvenor.

On the sailing-transport *North America*, towed hither by the steamer *Mississippi*—Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Dudley; one company Reed's and one company of Dorrington's Cavalry.

On the transport ship *R. Wilde Farley*, towed hither by the *Mississippi*—Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Deming.

These troops left Shipyland on the 16th inst., and arrived at Pass a l'Outre on the morning of the 17th; but there not being sufficient water for the large ships to cross the bar, Gen. Butler conditioned down to the Southwest Pass. All these vessels are now at the head of the Passes, save the *Great Republic*, whose great draught prevented her passage of the bar. These soldiers are in high spirits at the prospect of having something to do. Anything in the way of a change from their desolate encampment at Ship Island proves acceptable.

Union Flotilla Steamer Dan Smith, }
Off Pilot-Town, Mississippi River, }
Friday evening, April 25, 1862. }

When I closed my letter yesterday I had no idea that I should be down here at Pilot-Town, 20 miles and quarters, more than twenty miles from the scene of the bombardment. But such is the fact. The steamer Sachem, with which I have been more especially connected, was ordered suddenly, about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, to get under way, and repair to this point, where most of the vessels are now at anchor. The reason for this unexpected order is explained by the circumstance that an immense floating battery, iron-clad and heavily armed, survived the fire of our fleet as it ran the gauntlet of the forts, and could be seen a mile or two above us, with no adequate force of gunboats, should no other means of attack be taken, on the east of the river. With every confidence in the capacity of the senior commander to defend himself against ordinary enemies, Capt. Pearce was of opinion that it would be short sighted policy to allow them to remain where they were certainly exposed to an attack from this invulnerable armament, which would leave the game entirely in its hands. Our retreat was decided upon particularly because there is really no need, under existing circumstances, of keeping up the siege of the forts. We have the initial garrison in a trap, from which it is impossible to extricate themselves, and a few days more or less for them to hold the forts is of no material consequence. Here the mortar vessels are perfectly secure. This formidable battery at the forts is an unwieldy contrivance. It is constructed of a New-Orleans dry-dock, and is unmanageable in a side-way. Should it venture down the river, we have an open sea by which to avoid it. As it would be impossible to get it back again, a sufficient force could be brought to destroy it.

Since we came down I have learned that this schooner has been selected to convey dispatches from Capt. Pearce to our Consul at Havana, whence they will be forwarded to the Government. She is to leave early in the morning, and availing myself of the courtesy of her commander, who has yielded his cabin for my accommodation, I shall write as fully as possible concerning our affairs. Skipping over the details of the five days and nights' bombardment, which in any case would be wearisome to peruse, I shall narrate the events connected with yesterday's movements, as far as I know them from personal observation and from the statements of others.

There is no doubt that Commodore Farragut with a large squadron, is now at New-Orleans. Read the following letter, a copy of which I was permitted to make. It was written when the Flag-officer was warm from the conflict, and the words have the ring of true metal in them:

SHIP PASSED: We had a rough time of it, as Bodea will tell you, but, thank God, the number of killed and wounded was very small, considering. This ship had two killed and eight wounded. We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her and the old *Mississippi*, but the ram backed out when she saw the *Mississippi* coming at him so rampantly, and he dodged her and ran on shore, whereupon Smith put two or three broadsides through him and knocked him all to pieces. The ram pushed a fire raft on to me, and in trying to avoid it I ran the ship on shore. She again pushed a fire raft on me, and got the ship on fire all along on one side. I thought it was all up with us, but we put it out and got off again, proceeding up the river, fighting our way. We have destroyed all but two of the gunboats, and these will have to surrender with the forts. I intend to follow up my success and push for New-Orleans and then come down and attend to the forts, so you hold them in statu quo until I come back. I think if you send a flag of truce and demand their surrender they will yield, for their intercourse with the city is cut off. We have cut the wires above the Quarantine and are now going ahead. I took 800 or 900 prisoners at Quarantine. They surrendered and I paroled them not to take up arms against us until cut loose by a cartel. If the General will come up to the bayou and land a few men or so many as he pleases, he will find two of our gunboats there to protect him from the gunboats that are on the shore. I wish to get to the English Turn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two above nearer New-Orleans. They will not be idle and neither will I. You supported us most nobly. Very truly yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

To Capt. D. D. Porter, Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

This dispatch was brought to Capt. Porter this afternoon by Capt. Bonet, late Commander of the *Varuna*, which vessel was sunk in the action. From Capt. Bonet I obtained some further information. He stated that, before the *Varuna* sank, she destroyed alone six of the rebel steamers, of which he learned the names of four, viz.: The *William H. Webb*, *Palmetto*, *Phenix* and *Jackson*. As he passed the forts, Capt. Bonet, as well as all the other vessels, received their fire. The *Richmond*, and one or two more of the larger steam-sloops, slowed down and potted three or four broadsides each into the *Varuna*. The *Varuna* did not cease after delivering two broadsides, but passed directly on into a hornet's nest of rebel gunboats which were a mile or two above. She was assailed by three fire of them at a time, in rear position, pouring in her with their bow-rifled guns, and ser-

[illegible] vessel passed. Capt. Bonet fought valiantly with his guns, and during the [illegible] engagement, which was [illegible] by the fleet, [illegible] One of the rebel's side-wheel steamers was disabled [illegible] by striking a hole in her bottom, and was run ashore. [illegible] to the Gosline, who found the fellow's name painted on her stern. The *Varuna* [illegible] was riddled with shot, and her guns were unmanageable. The [illegible] was fired when her decks were under water, and his clothing or other property was saved by a boat on board. There were three of the *Varuna*'s crew killed in the action, and seven wounded, one of whom are not expected to survive their injuries. Including the ram, there were eleven of the rebel steamers destroyed, and the Captain of the fleet is a prisoner on board the *Mississippi*.

After the fight the whole squadron repaired to the Quarantine anchorage, which is seven miles above the forts. There the dead were buried and the wounded made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The number of our killed and wounded is ascertained by Capt. Bonet to about 125, and 37 of these belonged to the *Richmond*. He thinks that the loss on the side of the rebels was enormous. The chain cables which were fastened on the outside of our vessels proved an admirable protection to their machinery, as in every case where the shot struck them it bounded off without penetrating. A great deal of damage was done upon the fleeting dock of the rebels, to which I have before adverted; and although many broadsides were discharged at it, they had no effect whatever upon its iron sides.

At Quarantine Station our squadron found a large quantity of coal, sufficient for their use for a long time. All the vessels save two gunboats, started for New-Orleans at 12 o'clock, at which hour they had repaired damages and made themselves ready for another encounter.

Capt. Bonet came down from the squadron in a small boat, having picked his way through a bayou out of the river, and pulled along Back Bay, in the rear of Fort St. Philip. He was guided by a soldier whom he took prisoner, and was twenty-six hours making the passage. This soldier, like almost all who have been taken prisoners, said that he had been forced to enlist. He does not believe that there are any batteries above the forts to impede the progress of our fleet to New-Orleans. Above the city, at Lafayette, is a heavy battery on the river, to prevent Commodore Foote coming down.

Having related all that I have heard of our movements above the forts, I must now return to what occurred below before the fleet started. This, however, is one of the cases in which it is excusable to begin a story at the wrong end. The mortar fleet, worn out by unceasing toil, had been greatly dissatisfied for the past day or two, because the large vessels took no part in the action. The men were completely jaded with their labors, without receiving much encouragement as to the advantage which had resulted therefrom. It was really a pitiful sight to go on board the schooners and look at them. I have seen them when relieved from duty so exhausted that they did not attempt to go below, but, drooping upon the deck, sank sleep amid the infernal din of the firing. At each discharge the vessels shivered and vibrated as if each plank and timber were hung upon hinges, making everything movable dance and clatter, the lateral concussion of the atmosphere being terrible enough to shatter, as it did, bulwarks and other light woodwork, and striking upon the tympanum with a painful ring, productive of headache and deafness. It required heroes to endure this long-continued strain upon the physical organization, and as such I shall always look upon these mortar-men. I verily believe that if the forts could not have been reduced except through their agency, that every man would have continued at his post unmurmuringly; but it was tantalizing to see those large vessels quietly at anchor, when it was plain to understand that they must eventually take part in the conflict. There seemed to be no excuse for the delay. The chain barrier had been cut three nights before, and the old hulks which supported it were trailing along the river-bank, where the tide had swept them. When it became known positively on Wednesday night that Commodore FARRAGUT would certainly move his squadron at 3 o'clock the next morning, everybody was made happy, and the wearied men looked eagerly for the moment which was to bring them relief.

The night was calm and starlight; the serenity of the scene being rudely broken upon every ten minutes by the bang of a mortar from each of the vessels of the division on watch, which awakened echoes and rolled the sound in reverberating waves far down the river. The rebels all day had preserved an ominous silence. Not a single gun had been fired from either fort, and the fact argued that they had either evacuated their position, or were reserving their ammunition in anticipation of the grand attack. For myself I could not think of sleep, because of my anxiety for the success of the formidable undertaking which was then in commotion. I passed the slow hours in gazing at the dark outlines of the vessels. A death-like stillness hung over every ship, unrelieved by the faintest glimmer of lamplight. There were no warm colors in the picture, and its cold, dreary aspect was suggestive of any but pleasant thoughts. Precisely at two o'clock two signal lanterns were hoisted upon the *Hartford*'s mizzen peak, and in a few moments the voices of the boatswains rang clearly over the river, "up all hammocks," which meant that the men were to forego their sleep and get the ships underweigh. There was some delay in getting up anchors, and ranging into position, and it was not until 3½ o'clock that the vessels began to move, which they did in three divisions, in order as follows:

The steam-sloops *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Scioto*, *Iroquois*, *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Itasca* and *Winona*. These vessels were especially under the direction of Commodore FARRAGUT, and were to fire upon Fort Jackson.

The steam-sloops *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida* and *Varuna*, and the gunboats *Kineo*, *Wissahickon* and *Cayuga*, under Capt. BAILEY, of the *Colorado*, composed the Second Division, to operate against Fort Philip.

The *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Owasco*, *Miami*, *Clifton* and *Jackson*, comprised the Third Division, under Capt. PEARCE. These were to take a position from which they could pour an enfilading fire of grape and shrapnel into Fort Jackson, and they were joined by the *Portsmouth*, sloop-of-war, a sailing vessel, which only could reach her position in spite of the exertions of her officers and crew, in time to deliver one broadside.

As soon as the vessels got under headway a furious fire was thrown in the direction of the forts from the whole line of mortar vessels, which seemed to shake the very waters, and at times I could count nine bombs at once in their flight as they twinkled through the air, radiantly as falling stars. The rebels seemed cognizant of our coming, for the foremost of the fleet had scarcely got abreast of the line of fire from the forts when signal rockets were made from St. Philip, and shot began to fall rapidly upon them. For a time there was no reply; but soon we could hear the noise of the broadsides, which sounded, in comparison to the bombs, like a pack of Chinese fire-crackers let off together.

I had got a boat's crew, and ventured along the river bank as near to the forts as was prudent, in order to get a fair sight of the engagement; but I could make out nothing distinctly. Broad flashes of light momentarily burst through banks of clouds on the horizon, which resembled sheet lightning on a sultry day. A fire raft cast a lurid glare near Fort St. Philip, and for half an hour the din was terrible. Pandemonium could scarcely be more awe-inspiring. At the end of that time it began to grow lighter, and I soon saw the *Harriet Lane*, with Capt. Pearce, and all the vessels of his Division, coming rapidly down the river.

Behind them were the gunboats *Kennebec*, *Winona* and *Itasca*, which had been unable to pass beyond the forts. The *Itasca* at the time was under a shower of shell from Fort St. Philip. I afterward ascertained that when she was directly under the guns of the fort a shot passed through her boiler, and this rendered her unable to proceed. On her way down she was exposed to a raking fire, and received thirteen shots below her water line. Singularly enough, only two men were injured on board of her. Their names are RICHARD KANE, captain of the hold, who was struck by a splinter, and RANEY, a fireman, who was scalded upon his arm and face by the escape of steam. On the *Winona*, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, a boatswain's mate, was cut in two by a shot, and five others of the crew were badly wounded. The *Kennebec* was struck several times, but none on board were hurt.

It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mortars, which had kept up their fire incessantly, were signalized to cease. Then a report was spread that the larger part of the squadron had passed beyond the forts, and cheering upon cheers of exultation made the welkin ring.

[illegible] the [illegible] opened [illegible] engagement. Commodore [illegible] of the Naval Forces, and Brig.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, of the Confederate States army, had command of the rebel forces. First he became Farragut's work during the engagement of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, and then Mansfield Lovell, when New-Orleans attempted to relieve the [illegible] by establishing a Vigilance Committee. DUNCAN was chosen leader of the organization. Subsequently, he was appointed State Engineer of Louisiana, and he said that position up to the time when he accepted his Commander's commission.

### THE TWO LOST SHIPS.

Our naval loss at the battle on the Lower Mississippi was but two boats, the *Varuna* and *Maria J. Carlton*.

The *Varuna* was a new vessel mounting twelve 32-pounders and two rifled pivot-guns. She was built at the Westervelt Yard in this City, and is commanded by Commander J. L. BAUER, a native of New-Jersey, and formerly in command of the mail steamship *Illinois*. The *Varuna* had a crew of 160 men.

The *Maria J. Carlton* was a schooner of 378 tons, built of white oak and chestnut, in 1856, in East Bedford, Mass., and ran formerly as a packet between Boston and this City. She was purchased by the Government last Fall, and altered into a mortar-boat, at Secor's ship-yard. When the *Maria J. Carlton* left this port, she was officered as follows:

C. H. LEE, Acting Master Commanding; D. F. O'BRIEN, T. B. JOHNSON and A. ADAMS, Acting Master's Mates.

Before entering the navy, Capt. LEE was engaged in the ship brokerage business, in this City.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### Repetitions of the Rumor of the Evacuation of Corinth, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 7.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo, 7th inst., says:

The rumor of the evacuation of Corinth, and its occupation by the Federals, is repeated by every arrival of deserters.

*There is now no doubt that Beauregard, while holding his forces in line of battle, is gradually falling back on Grand Junction.*

The opinion gains ground that there will be no general engagement between the two armies at their present position.

By an arrival from Fort Henry we learn that it is probable that less than two hundred of the Nebraska cavalry were captured in the recent skirmish with the rebels who were under CLAY, instead of JEFF. THOMPSON as at first reported. The affair occurred twelve miles west of Hinman, on the opposite side of the river from Fort Henry. A strong force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Another Failure of the Rebels to the Exchange of Prisoners—Movements of the Rebel Gunboats—The Merrimac, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 6.

The flag of truce, which went up James River yesterday morning to receive released prisoners, returned to-day without having accomplished its object. The boat anchored all night off Day's Point. No prisoners were seen and no explanation received. This is the third time Gen. WOOL has been deceived in regard to the release of these prisoners.

The *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* passed down the river past the flag of truce at 1½ o'clock this morning, bound to Norfolk.

The gunboat *Teaser* came alongside yesterday afternoon to ascertain the object of the flag of truce. The *Teaser* is armed with one 100-pounder Parrott gun. All the officers of the *Teaser* were, with one exception, drunk.

The flag of truce came down to Newport's News this forenoon for instructions, and was ordered to return to Old Point, which she did.

A dispatch was received here this morning from Newport's News that the *Merrimac* was in sight. The *Monitor*, &c., all got ready, but the *Merrimac* has not yet been seen here.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7.

The Norwegian corvette *Nopsa* arrived this morning, and the commander visited Gen. WOOL. Salutes were exchanged.

The *Merrimac* came out to-day, but did nothing.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

### A Reconnoissance Toward Harrisonburgh—A Party of Ashby's Cavalry Routed—Ten Killed and Six taken Prisoners.

NEW MARKET, Va., Wednesday, May 7.

Yesterday afternoon, a detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Harrisonburgh. When five miles this side they encountered upwards of 200 of ASHBY's Cavalry. They charged upon them and pursued them within two miles of town. Ten rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and Battalion Adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair.

An officer from Mount Jackson, this morning, says the guard at the bridge near the town reports that the guerrilla cavalry attempted last night to burn the bridge, but were repulsed. There is no official confirmation yet.

Nothing but small rebel pickets are seen in the neighborhood of the Columbian Bridge in the Luray Valley.

The weather is cool and pleasant. The sick are improving.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIAL REUNION will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening at 7 o'clock. Among the speakers announced are Dr. THOMPSON, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. ELLIS and WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. The plan of combining short, pithy addresses with sociability, singing and instrumental music, is an attractive feature of this meeting. Judging from the well-known character of these previous annual gatherings, and the recent brilliant victories of our armies, there will probably be a commingling of patriotism and religion on this occasion.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 113, 114, 115, 116, 41, 117.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A REBEL OFFICER.—Surveyor ANDREWS and his Deputy, W. BROWN, in company with Officer O'KEEFE, boarded the *Columbia*, yesterday, upon her arrival from Havana, and took into custody a young man who gave his name as JOHN WM. HAMMOND, upon the charge of being an officer in the rebel army. The officers immediately searched his baggage and found several sword belts; also, a belt-plate, upon which the letters "C. S. A." were very handsomely engraved. The Surveyor asked him where his sword was, to which question the accused answered he did not know. After some delay it was ascertained that he had given it in charge to one of the porters. The porter was then found. At first he denied all knowledge of the weapon, but finally produced it from a dark, out-of-the-way place in the hold of the vessel. When the sword was brought to light, the young rebel officer began to tremble very violently, and, in a low tone, remarked to some of the bystanders that he was afraid he was in a scrape. The articles seized were given in charge to Collector BARNEY, and the prisoner was conveyed to Police Headquarters. He says that he is 22 years of age, and a native of Sullivan County, in this State. Several of the passengers who came on from Havana in the same steamer, state that the prisoner was very zealous in the advocacy of the rebel cause during the entire passage. It is pretty well known that he left this City some weeks ago with the intention of going to Cuba, where he hoped to fall in with a vessel about to run the blockade, and by this means to gain the soil of "Secessia;" but failing in this, he concluded to return to New-York. Another party, who appeared to be a companion of HAMMOND, was also arrested and conveyed to Police headquarters.

American musical stock—or musical stock that has received the stamp of currency over here—is at a premium in London this season. Miss KELLOGG and Mme. GUARDASELLA are among the prime donne advertised at her Majesty's theatre, where, also, GARDONI (*Mario*) is engaged; whilst it is said that little PATTI is being nibbled at late.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. CELESTE's great Drama, "The Flowers of the Forest," is drawing crowds to Barnum's Museum, every afternoon and evening.

MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June.—The Summer number, with various and splendid improvements, is undoubtedly and unquestionably the largest, best, and cheapest, and consequently Fashion Magazine in the world, now ready. Do not fail to see the advertisement in another column.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Chrystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

BARNUM'S Great Dog-Show, next week, is attracting universal attention. The prizes are held dog crazy, and the Museum will be more crowded than ever.

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Columbia*, from Havana—C. P. Pusey, Mr. Tucker, H. Clemson, J. F. C. Thompson, L. W. Murchiet, A. McCarty, F. B. Mason, wife and 2 children and servant, Mrs. A. Bates, wife and two children, E. Ostella, S. Teller, Charles Edmonston, C. Morrell, J. Smith, R. F. Compromes, W. C. Pile, M. Martin, Mrs. Robertson and two children; Miss B. Pillsbury, J. Castillo, C. Sanborn, A. de Cardenas, wife and two servants, Mrs. J. Gomez, A. de Cardenas, wife and two servants, Mrs. A. Betancourt, G. Van Wagenen, C. H. Jones, C. Gerard and servant, C. Tapias, C. Rubens, J. Almansons, L. Hernandez, J. Hidalgo, P. Dowling, L. Pesantel, Mrs. S. Knight and child, Mr. Douglass and wife, M. Billings, J. A. Bolgiano, Mrs. S. Morris, J. W. Hammond, H. H. Jackson, J. Partridge, Adol Hermers, F. Vivian, E. Jos. J. Hughes, L. Melellan, D. W. Hart, R. J. Gonzalez, C. Calder, G. Arthur, Miss Rivers, Dr. Dunn, J. Cabrera, J. Cahill, Mrs. H. Rose, Mrs. Kreeb, J. H. Ward, H. E. Higbee, Mrs. H. W. Shufeldt, three children and servant, L. C. Bruenel, J. de Mars.

MAY 7—By steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool—Mrs. C. D. Allmond, Miss Carter, Mr. Bakewatche, Hon. Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Rawle, Capt. Lawrence, E. Wright, J. Barnes, J. Starr, P. Hoffman, lady and 2 sons, J. Sprague, Mr. Gastenmeller, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Bigland, T. Gough, Mrs. Gough and son, C. H. Osgood, Mr. Alexander, R. Scourse, Mrs. Greaves, Capt. Gutenberg, A. Tenetti, Mr. Gumbell, Miss Smith, Mr. Holman.

### HEWLETT'S ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 07 | Moon sets.... 1 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 2 46 | Hell Gate.... 4 19

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 7.

### Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana; Ludlam & Holman.

Ships Orwintale, Townsend, Augustine Heights & Co; Adelaide Mason, Sherman, E. B. Morgan & Wiley; Western Merrick, Robinson, Liverpool; Sturgis & Burgess; J. B. Cutting, Mahony, Liverpool; J. & H. Smith & Co.

Brigs Kensak, Dowling, Xibara, Owen & Carnaghie; Paulina, (Port.,) Coulpon, Welford, Hallett & Bros; Mackina, Shoppy, Nuevitas, Owen & Carnaghie.

Schooner United, Vail, New-London; C. H. Harvey.

### Arrived.

U. S. M. steam transport Hope, Capt. J. B. Williams, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool April 26, via Queenstown 27th, at 9½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 28, P. M., passed steamship Bavarian, from Boston for Liverpool.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, May 3, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Keeney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sysner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupar & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Cooke, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupar & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Powhatan, Thomas, Cornish, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool April 5, with mdse. and 326 passengers, all well, to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, Buenos Ayres March 13, with hides and wool to Geo. Savory & Co., 214. In co. with bark La Plata, March 20, lat. 29 50 S., lon. 46 30, spoke ship Star of Brunswick, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for Australia, with passengers, April 1, lat. 2 20 N., lon. 27 45, spoke brig Mary E. Jones, from Rio Grande for Liverpool, 45 days out, all well.

Bark Pampero, Mahoney, (Mass.,) Rosario, Army Jan. 29—passed Antler Feb. 4, Cape Good Hope March 8, and St. Helena March 26—with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, ——, (N. Orleans) 19 da., with sugar and molasses, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. ports.

Bark Hortensia, (of Baltimore,) Crowell, Rio Janeiro March 24, with coffee to order.

Bark Island Dentard, (of Turks Island,) Robbins, Sagua 10 da., with sugar to order.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Feb. 15, with hides and wool to E. W. Rogers & Co.

Bark Bloomer, (Swed.,) Rodin, Cette, 68 da., with salt to order.

Brig Urdiles, (Den.,) Petersen, Rio Janeiro 28 da., with coffee to Kaplan, Feinland & Rankin. Had light winds nearly the whole passage. Was 20 da. from Rio to the Equator, and has been 7 da. N. of Hatteras, with light airs and N. E. winds.

Brig P. L. Bowles, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Matanzas, Cuba, 20 da., with sugar to P. L. Bowles & Son.

Brig De Witt Clinton, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Cienfuegos, 20 da., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, St. John, N. B., April 25, with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 4 da. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Saguas 16 da., with sugar to T. Newton & Co.

Brig Mary Ellen, (Br., of Newcastle, N. B.,) Magee, Saguas 14 da., with fruit to J. Exeter.

Brig Roanoke, (of Baltimore,) Long, Buenos Ayres March 4, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Marshal Ney, Lilly, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. John Walker, (of New-Haven,) Bunnell, Havana April 29, with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin. April 26, lat. 37 40, lon. 68, spoke schr. J. O. Beal, from Charleston for Havana, with 130 bales cotton, in charge of a prize crew from steamer Santiago de Cuba, bound to Key West.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Boston, Cape de Verdes, April 11, with hides, &c., to E. B. Wing & Co. arrived 20 E. Sharpness. Jan. 1, on the outward passage, lat. 37 10, lon. M. 37, lost overboard William Cooper, colored, of Nassau. N. P.

Schr. Titan, (Br., of Nassau,) Sawyer, Nassau, N. P., April 27, with cotton to Mumford & Barto. The Confederate steamer Cecil did April 26, for a Southern port.

Schr. Hampton, Ogden, Baltimore 4 da., to Mahler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Armadillo, (of Portland,) Young, Washington, D. C., 6 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Sarah R. Lyons, Reed, Forked River 2 da., wood.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

### Below.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Jennings, Gibraltar 30 da.
Brig C. W. Ring, from Cardenas.
Also, one ship, unknown.

### Miscellaneous.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Titan, from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the steamship Cecil still remains ashore on the bar, with wreckers alongside.

### Spoken, &c.

Altavela—brig, stg., S. E., May 2, lat. 28, lon. 72 30.
E. Churchill—bark, of Bangor, bound S., May 5, off Hatteras.
Thomas W. Hoxie—bark, of and from Boston, with troops—all well, May 5, lat. 36 45, lon. 76 10.

### Foreign Ports.

At Gorea, Cape de Verdes, April 11, bark Oregon, for Boston in 4 da.

At Rotterdam, April 6, brig Richmond, of Bangor, from Cadiz, to load for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, March 13, ships Sharon, Gaffey, St. George, &c.; barks Archer, for Boston, about March 15; Whistling Wind, ——; Bayone, (Marlletta,) for Antwerp, &c.; (name changed;) brigs M. Herara, ——; A. Wellington, for New-York, 31st; Josephine, Sterling; Moonlight, ——; Scout, Mc——, E. A. Smith, ——; schr. Wm. B. Tisdale, for Rio Janeiro; E. Mayhew, Clarke; clear.

Ship G. F. Bourne, &c.; bark Francis, (Marguerite,) for New-York, via Montevideo, March 12.

At St. Johns, P. R., April 28, schrs. C. Vanderbilt, for Aguadilla, Nov. 30; Ariel, M. Manson, and A. Kelly, all for New-York in 10 da.

[FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.]

*Arrived from New-York*—John Bertram, of Cardenas; E. P. Gribben, of Bremerhaven; "Frederic Arte," of Falmouth.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet. Has never failed to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and also ladies' plain dresses; will be found a handy, obliging attendant to ladies; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair store.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE WAX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

126th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.,

NEW-YORK.

$7 00.

SEVEN DOLLARS PAID for a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the City of Richmond, by a volunteer of the Northern Army, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

A ball had passed through his leg, and the surgeons wished to amputate it; he objected, wishing to save his limb, if possible. His first thought was to cleanse his system, and purify his blood. He remembered how, on a former occasion,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

had restored him to health; he sought them of an apothecary, and was astonished to find the price seven dollars per small box. But he purchased them, although it took nearly all his money; and had the satisfaction of saving his wound healed by their use.

This man bought twelve boxes from me in the month of April, to send to one of his comrades now before Yorktown.

Oh! how many valuable lives would be saved if our brave soldiers were properly supplied with them. They could better resist the fatigue and exposure of camp life, and prolong the more vigorously in the day of action; and, if wounded, the wound would recover best.

The subscriber has given to our noble Army of Volunteers about the commencement of this war, *fifty thousand boxes of his Pills*, and now would request to the patriots if it is not their duty to do something to relieve a great want, daily felt, among the thousands who are fighting for our National existence.

A few dozen give life and health to a thousand soldiers! Thousands of our brave soldiers, now suffering, might be restored to health, and ready for active service in one week, if they would only take

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

In cases of Chills and Fever they are a certain cure, and never fail.

Reader, let not the Army suffer for want of this medicine; send to us direct, and the sick will thank you.

B. BRANDRETH.

OFFICE 288 CANAL-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY, (southeast side.) BRANDRETH HOUSE, N. B.—Beware and have none other than now sold.

HOUGHT'S SUPERIOR WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CLEAN and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers; it gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUGHTON'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The steady can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a dim light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Offender said Government shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE.

I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable grain scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in exchange for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 186 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HERBERT, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Washington and Fulton-sts.,
ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., from families removing, comprising a great variety of velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpetings, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large quantity of stair rods. Catalogues at the salesroom on Thursday evening.

I LET IN A BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AV. Lecture, at Palm's Parry, on Wednesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a bundle containing a black silk dress pattern. The finder will receive a suitable reward on leaving it with A. B. FERRIS, Broadway, Palm's Hotel, of New-York, owner of Wall and William-sts.

EXPRESS WAGON.—WANTED, TO PURchase a good second-hand express wagon and harness. Any one having one to dispose of may find a purchaser by applying to JOHN BELL, Adams Express, first-st., between 2d and Lexington-ave. Likewise, a good set of single harness wanted.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, steady young man, with the best of City references, in City or country; will be found a good driver and handy man with a horse; is a good gardener, and willing to be in every way generally useful. Apply at No. 370 6th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITU